



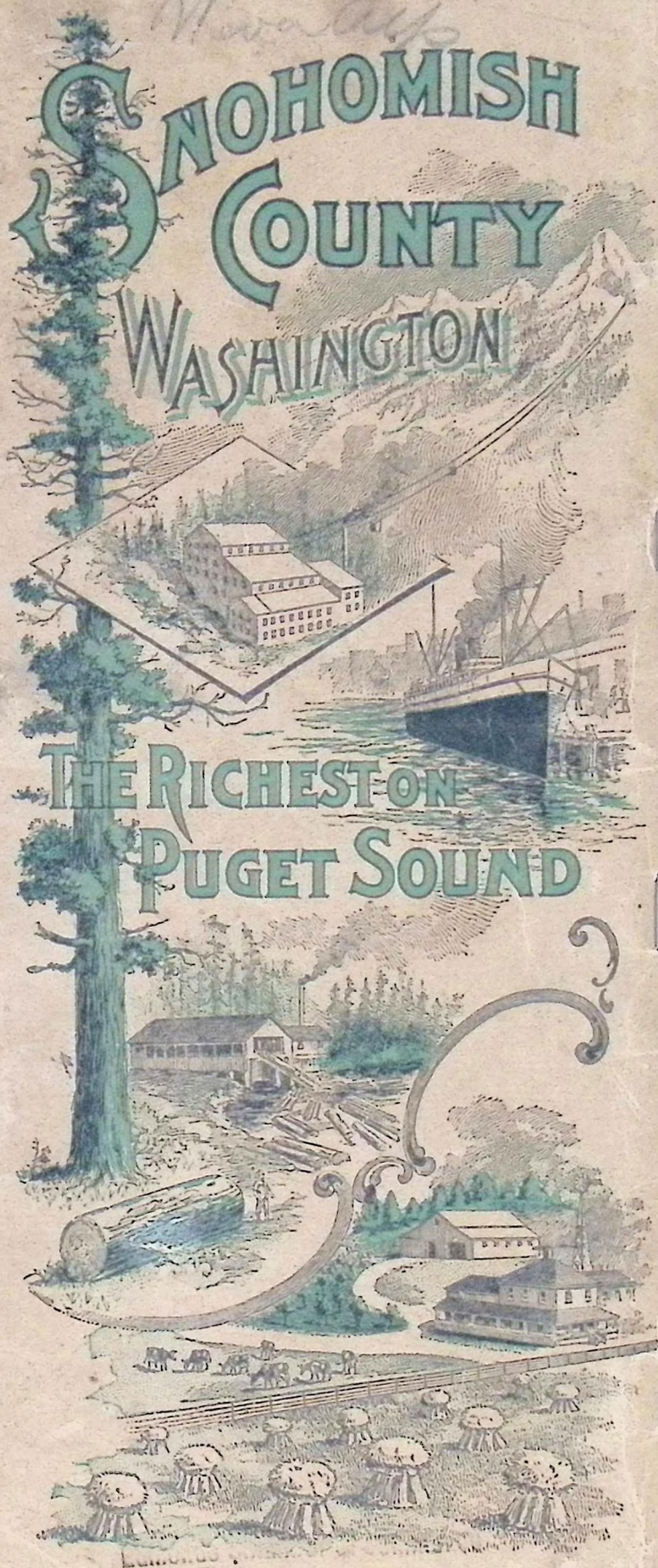
Western Washington

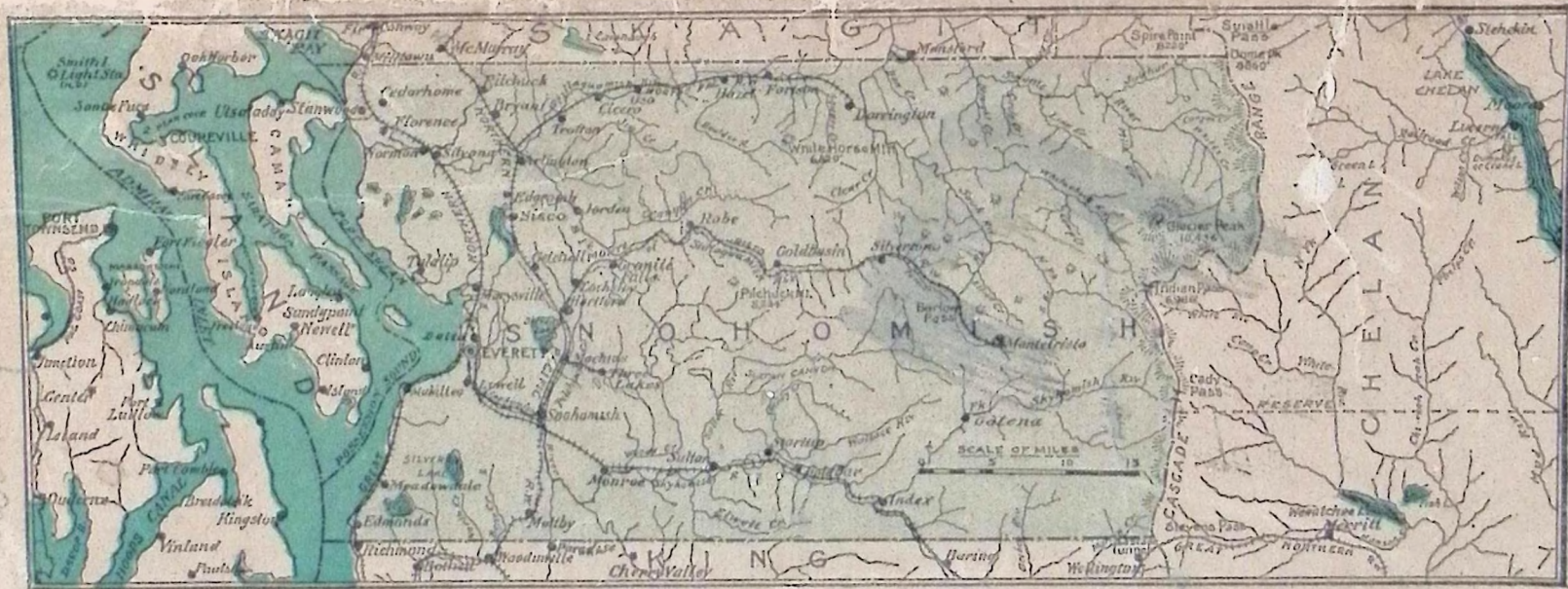
SHOWING THE CENTRAL
LOCATION OF

Snohomish County

ON THE MAGNIFICENT
HARBOR OF

Puget Sound





SNOHOMISH COUNTY

ONE-THIRD THE SIZE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND RICHER IN RESOURCES.

Edw

Edw

Dean

1989.9.63

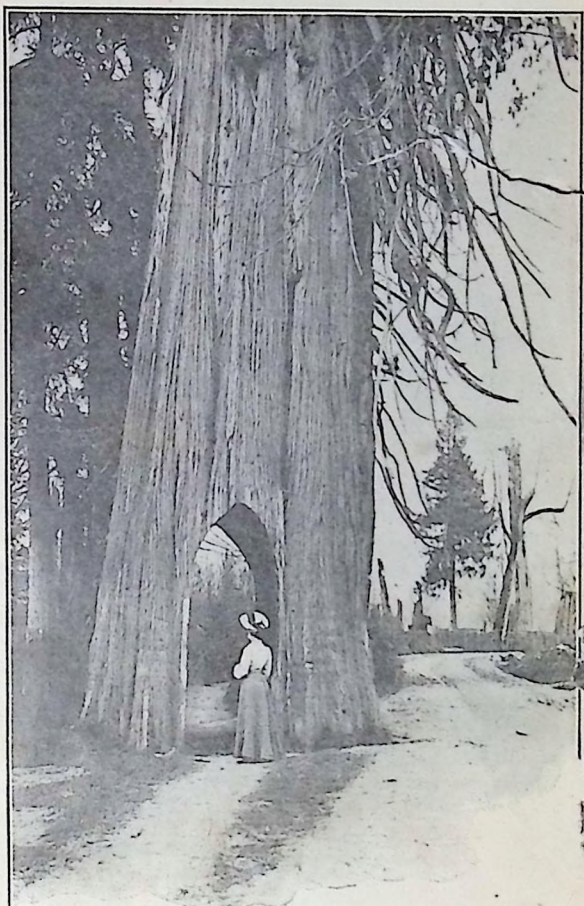
Introdu

IN ANTICIPATION of the Lewis and Clark f
mense immigration which is continually flowin
Everett Chamber of Commerce called a conventi
porated cities in Snohomish County to determin
great resources and opportunities to the best adv
County Executive Committee for the Lewis and

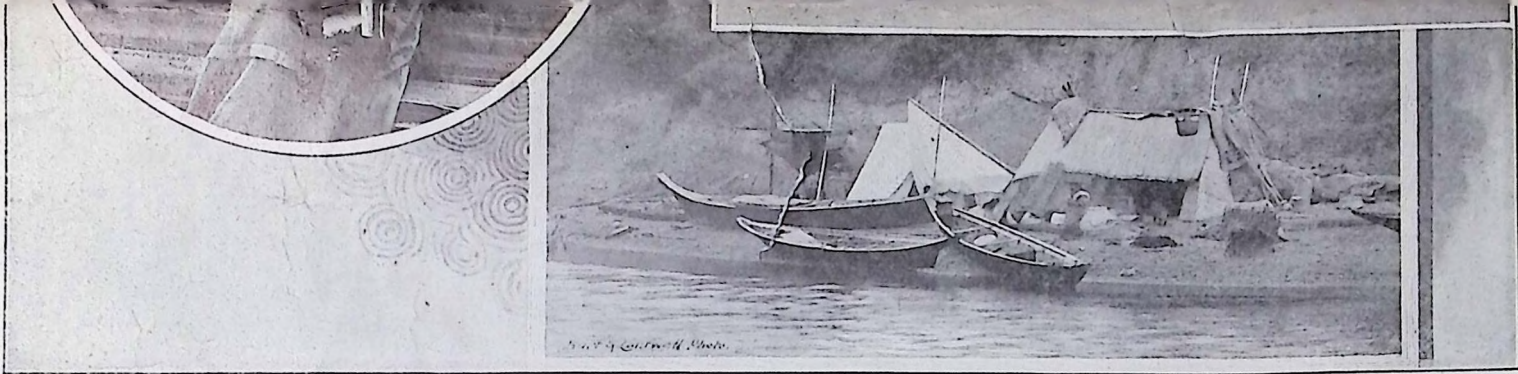
The Committee determined on a comprehe
fair and on the publication of this pamphlet, whi
two carloads. It is carefully and honestly prepa
eral impression of the County. A personal visit

The Committeemen are named below, and
they do, and pulling together, as they are, for "G
sign of the County's public spirit and the belie

"We
Grow
'Em
Big."
Bicycle
Cedar
Tree
Near
City
of
Snoho-
mish.



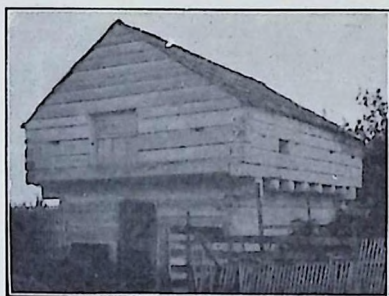
New Arr



Typical
Indian
Beach
Camp.

THE INDIANS of Snohomish County are a peculiar, mild-mannered race. Even in pioneer days they made the whites but little trouble. They are dwellers near the water, are greater fishermen than hunters, and have great skill in building and navigating their swift cedar canoes. The Tulalip Indian reservation in Snohomish County is the United States headquarters for all Puget Sound agencies, and it is interesting to note that the red man of these parts has absorbed more civilization in less time than the aborigines in any other part of America.

Old
Pioneer
Block
House
on
Whidby
Island.



State and County History

THE SPANIARDS were the first whites to explore this coast. Their voyages northward were numerous after Balboa crossed the isthmus and discovered the Pacific, in 1513. Juan de Fuca, a Greek pilot, after whom the straits leading from the ocean to Puget Sound are named, is said to have been the first white man to gaze upon the

virgin glories of Washington. This he did in 1592, while in the employ of the viceroy of Spain in Mexico.

The Spaniards were followed by the English and Americans. Captain George Vancouver, of the British navy, discovered Puget Sound proper in 1792. On June 4th of that year he landed to celebrate the king's birthday at some point between where Mukilteo and Everett now stand, and formally took possession of the country for his sovereign. As a result, this arm of the great inland sea has since borne the name, "Possession Sound". He named the Sound after his lieutenant, Peter Puget, and Mount Baker, Mount Rainier and many other geographical points after officers and friends. He named the bay in front of Everett, Port Gardner, after an English lord who was an intimate friend; and the name of his wife was immortalized by attaching it to that body of water between Tulalip Indian reservation and Stanwood, now known as Port Susan.

Captain Robert Gray of the American merchant marine, discovered and named the Columbia river and Gray's Harbor, also in 1792.

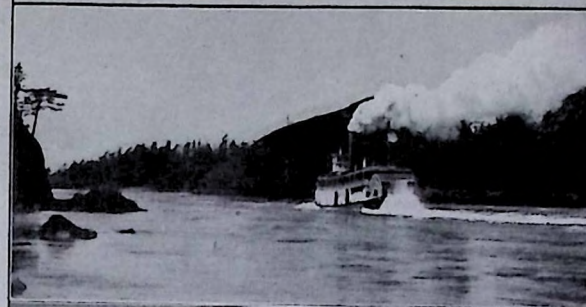
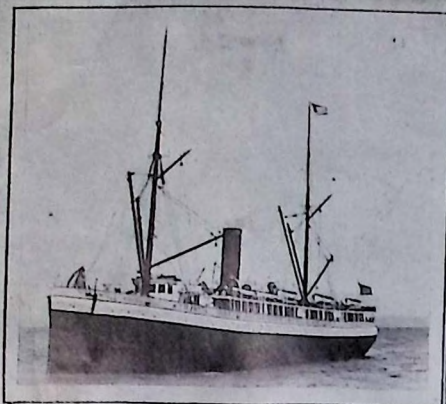
The first overland expedition was that of Captains Lewis and Clark, of the United States army, in 1805-6. The first white settlements were those of fur traders in eastern Washington in 1811. The first religious mission was that of Dr. Marcus Whitman, at Walla Walla, in 1836; and the first town on Puget Sound was Tumwater, settled in 1845 by Michael T. Simmons and others. Until 1846 the ownership of the country north of the Columbia river was in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. By treaty, Great Britain then received all above the forty-ninth parallel, and the United States all below, except the south end of Vancouver island. Congress named the territory Washington, and in 1889 made it a state.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

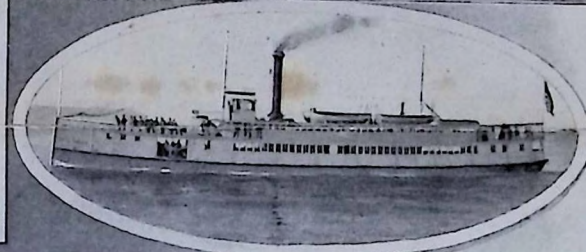
Snohomish County was first explored by Northern Battalion, Washington Volunteers, in 1855-56, recruited from Whidby island and Port Townsend. About this time Colonel Ebey, after whom Ebey slough and Ebey island are named, led the first military expedition up the Snohomish river. When the settlements began, many of these soldiers remained. In 1859 the "military road" was cut out from Seattle to the Stillaguamish river. At this time Mr. E. C. Ferguson and E. F. Cady projected the town of Snohomish.

The county was organized in January, 1861, before there was a white woman within its boundaries. In 1869 Miss Robie Willard taught the first school in the county in Snohomish, and the Northern Star was the first paper of the county, started in 1876 at the same place by Mr. Eldridge Morse. The first church was the Union Presbyterian, organized in 1876, also at Snohomish, with an initial membership of 39. The first saw mill in the county was built at Tulalip. Railroads came in 1888, and then the great development began.

Umatilla
Everett-
San
Francisco.

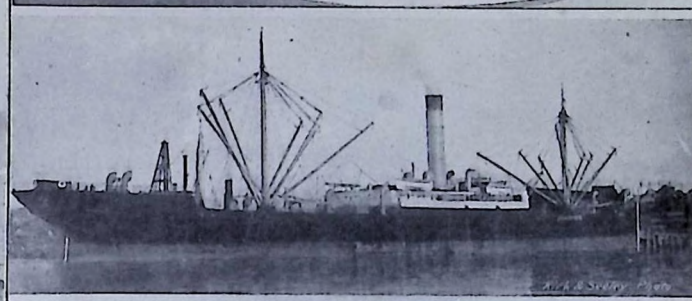
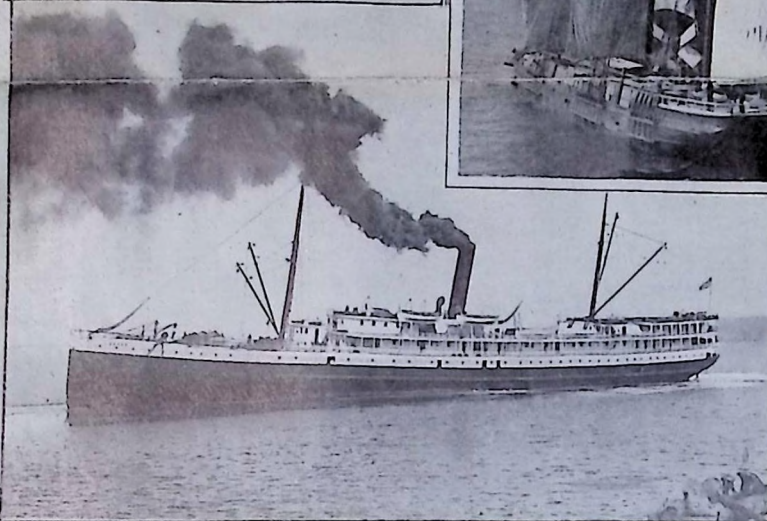


State
of
Washing-
ton
Seattle-
Everett-
Bellingham.



City
of
Everett
Seattle-
Edmonds-
Everett.

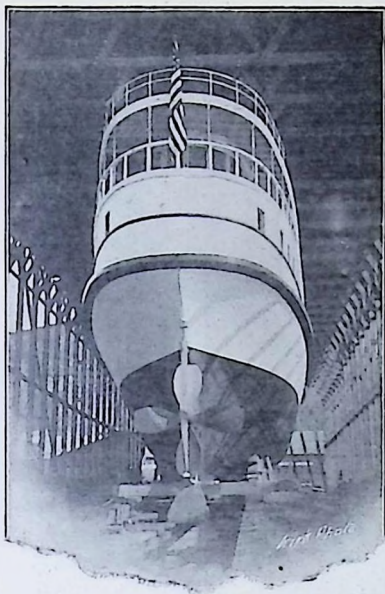
Queen
Everett-
San
Francisco.



Oregonian
New
York-
Everett.

TYPES OF vessels touching Snohomish County points. Short haul governs transportation and it doesn't take an expert to see that Snohomish County, situated at the very gateway of the great Pacific, must reap benefits commensurate with the superiority of her location. Particularly significant in this connection are the recent developments in Alaska, China, Japan and the Philippines.

Ready
for
Launch-
ing
at
an
Everett
Ship
Yard.



County Industries

IMMENSELY RICH and varied resources and an unequalled geographical location, have made Snohomish one of the leading industrial counties of the Pacific Coast. But great as the development has been in the past, it does not approach what the immediate future must surely bring. On account of its central location, the county is the best log market on Puget Sound (and this means the best in the world) because the best body of timber now standing in the world is on Puget Sound.

The agricultural and mining interests are large, as is shown elsewhere in these pages; and these, with the mild climate, cheap fuel, good labor conditions, the best of transportation facilities, the cheapest of water power in the adjacent hills, and an ever-growing Oriental, Alaskan and home market, are some of the sign posts along the road of the county's industrial progress.

The high freight rates from the east, from where large quantities of our commodities are still shipped, are alone sufficient to insure a good margin of profit to the manufacturer located in this county. Nearly every town in the county has openings for industries, and offers inducements to locate them.

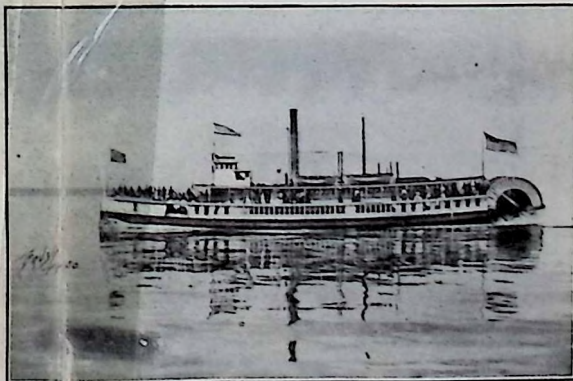
Snohomish County ranks first in Washington in lumber product. The total annual output is valued at \$8,430,500. Average value placed on lumber \$10 per M. and shingles \$1.50 per M. There are 32 saw mills, 81 shingle mills, 102 logging and bolt camps, 8 sash and door mills, 1 large paper mill, 2 ship yards, 1 plant for creosoting timber, and miscellaneous wood-working plants. Total number of employees in wood-working alone, 7,125. These draw \$4,573,125, and with three persons dependent upon each wage earner, the total number of persons supported by the practical side of the lumber industry in this county is 21,375.

Among the other prominent industries in the county are a smelter, mining concentrators, only arsenic plant in the United States, creameries, brick plants, foundries and machine shops, fish hatcheries, stove works, breweries, flour and feed mills, emery wheel factory, trunk factory, wagon works, ice and cold storage.

Snohomish is the second dairy county in the state, with 12,358 head of cattle and 30 creameries, which in 1904 manufactured 821,541 pounds of butter.

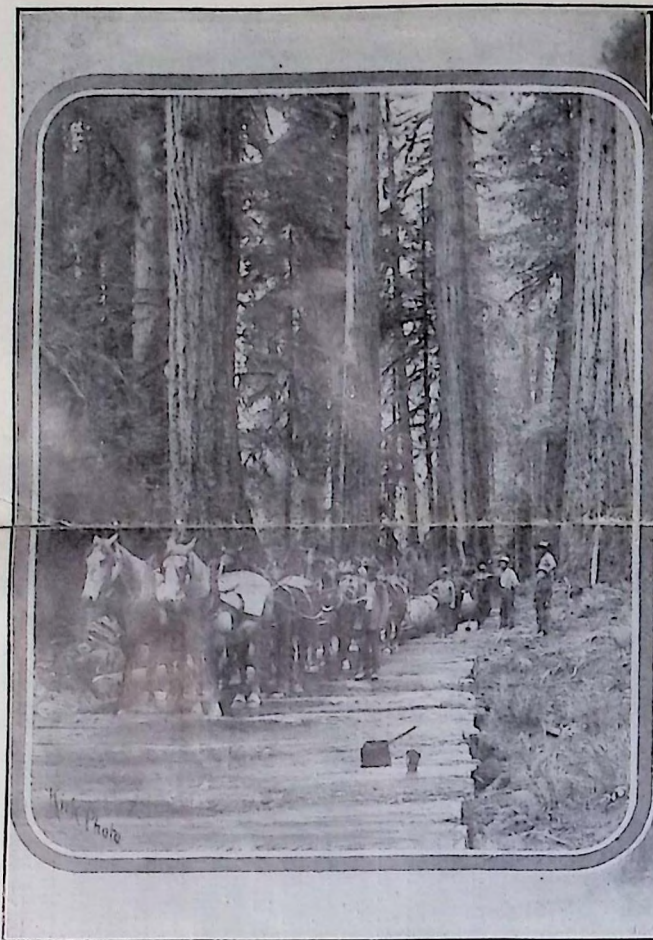
The climate is particularly suited for the manufacture of silk, woolen, cotton and other fabrics, and the field is of excellent promise in these lines. In fact the water powers, together with the certain great growth of the Pacific markets, are destined to make the Puget Sound country a great woolen and cotton center.

The manufacturer in any line can obtain detailed information about Snohomish County by addressing the commercial organization in any of its leading cities.

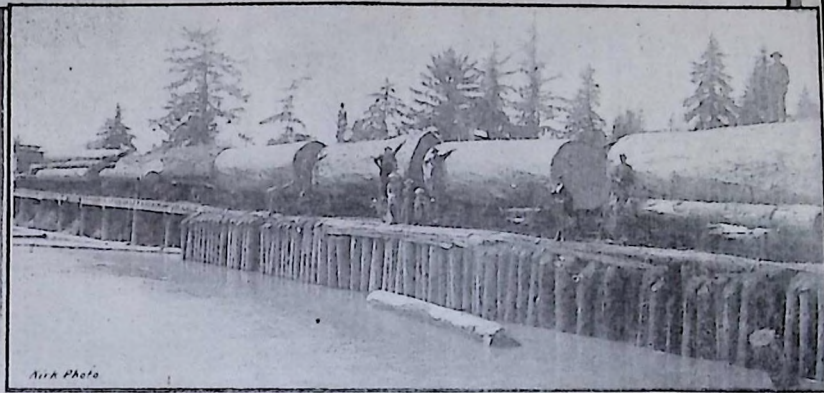


Steamer
Telegraph,
One
of
the
Fastest
Stern
Wheelers
in the
World.
Built
Complete
in
Everett.
Seattle-
Edmonds-
Everett.

A
Skid
Road
In
Thick
Timber
Showing
Old
Method
of
Logging
With
Horses.



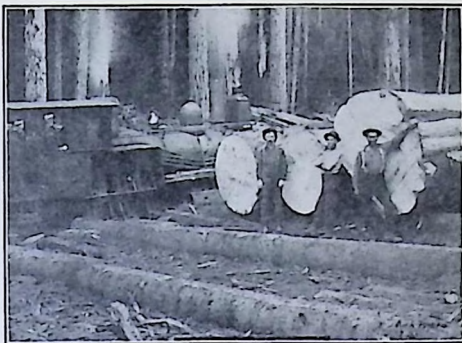
Fir
Log
From
Arlington
Which
Won
Snohomish
County
First
Forestry
Prize
at
the
Pan-
American
Exposition.



A
Trainload
of
Toothpicks
Unloading
at
Marysville.

THE MORE timber Puget Sound cuts and sells the richer she is in standing timber—for while every year we cut and sell hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of timber, yet the succeeding year the value of timber still standing will have increased to more than the total value of timber standing the year before. There is enough timber now standing to last between 75 and 100 years at the present rate of consumption, and by the United States Government system of reforestation, such as never maintained in the East, the supply will be permanently conserved.

Ready
for
Loading
on the
Train
in the
Woods.



Lumbering

THE LARGEST and best body of timber now standing in the world is located on the North Pacific Coast, and the densest portion of this marvelous growth is on Puget Sound. Professor Henry Gannett, the United States Government expert, estimates the standing timber of the state of

Washington at 195,687,966,000 feet, which is a larger amount of timber than is to be found in the combined states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and all the yellow pine states of the south.

This estimate is, however, somewhat misleading, as the amount of timber available for private ownership is much less than the figures above quoted. The withdrawal of several million acres of timbered lands for permanent government forest reserves greatly reduces Professor Gannett's figures for all practical purposes. Then a considerable portion of timber available for private ownership is situated in the mountainous districts of the state, and by reason of excessive cost of logging it will not be utilized until standing timber has become very valuable. The timber so situated will not for many years be a factor in the increase of stumpage value of Washington timber lands. It is fortunate for our timber owners, mill men, loggers and laborers that this is true.

Our lumbering is our chief source of wealth, and in the kindred operations of logging and manufacturing it furnishes employment for practically the entire body of our common labor, and to it our state owes the major portion of its present great growth.

Snohomish County ranks first in the amount of timber tributary to its mills, in the quality of that timber and in the number of its mills and factories. Four great rivers—the Snoqualmie, Skykomish, Snohomish and Stillaguamish—flow through the county, rendering the great forests of fir and cedar lying in their basins primarily tributary to our mills. The timber on these rivers contains an unusual proportion of cedar, and its percentage of clear stuff, both fir and cedar, is said to be the highest in the state.

The fine forests of the Skagit river are also tributary to our seaport mills. This river empties into Puget Sound a few miles north of Everett, and the towage and railroad rates on logs are lower to our county's seaport mills than to any other point on the Sound.

Everett is called the City of Smokestacks, from the number of its mills and factories. Snohomish County, above all other counties of the state, should be known as "Mill County." The hum of the saw can be heard from one end of the county to the other, whether one travels by railroad over the county's five main or branch lines or by wagon road.

The magnitude of the lumber and shingle manufacturing business carried on in Snohomish County may be noted by referring to the list of towns in the back of this pamphlet. The prosperity arising from the manufacture of lumber and shingles is well distributed over the county; whereas, in the white pine states the manufacturing business and the resultant prosperity were confined to one or two localities in each county. Almost every town in the county is not only supporting one or more mills but, with the very fertile quality of our soil, the removal of our timber is but the first step in the development of our natural resources. Our stump lands, except in a few localities, are being rapidly turned into prosperous farms.

Washington is called the "Evergreen" state because its forests are composed of the evergreens—fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock. These different classes of timber rank in quantity and value in the order named.

All
Hands
and the
Cook
on a
"Chunk"
of a Log.



Woodmen
Have
Appetites.

Felling
The
Forest
Monarchs.



WHEN THE Panama canal is completed, giving short route and low rates to the East and Europe, the Pacific Coast will be the great lumber producing district of the world. The illustration above shows the earlier methods of logging with horses. The present more modern method is by the use of donkey engines and wire cables, and the facility with which these giant logs are now handled, and the general features of logging operations, are of absorbing interest.

In the Woods Near Gold Bar. Showing the Semi-Tropical Luxuriance of the Follage.



LUMBERING—Continued

Fir is suited for a great variety of uses, and particularly for long timbers where great strength and elasticity are required. It grows from 18 inches to 9 feet or more in diameter on the stump, and it is no uncommon thing to cut 200 lineal feet of good merchantable logs out of a single tree. It is uniformly sound, not being subject to the dry rot that is often found in eastern white pine. Government and railroad tests show it to be stronger than eastern oak in

many respects, and for bridge material, heavy joists, ship spars, masts and ship building it has no equal in the world.

Only a few years ago fir was considered unsuited for interior finish on account of its alleged pitchy quality, but modern kiln drying has completely overcome this difficulty. Now eastern architects often advocate it in preference to the hard woods, on account of the ability of the mills to furnish it absolutely clear and in extra widths and great lengths.

Fir also makes a first-class door which is superior to the white pine in the higher finish it takes, and in its greater strength and durability. Its grain also gives to quarter-sawed fir stock almost the effect of quarter-sawed oak. The eastern trade of the county's several sash and door factories has increased and extended from year to year until now our doors are in demand throughout the east.

Cedar often grows to be of immense size. It is generally larger but shorter-bodied than fir, running from 60 to 100 lineal feet to the tree. Its value is largely for wide, clear lumber and shingles. Red cedar siding has been so widely advertised as far as the Atlantic seaboard that the trade of our mills in it has increased phenomenally and it is now the most profitable branch of their business. The Washington red cedar shingles are so well known everywhere as to need no comment.

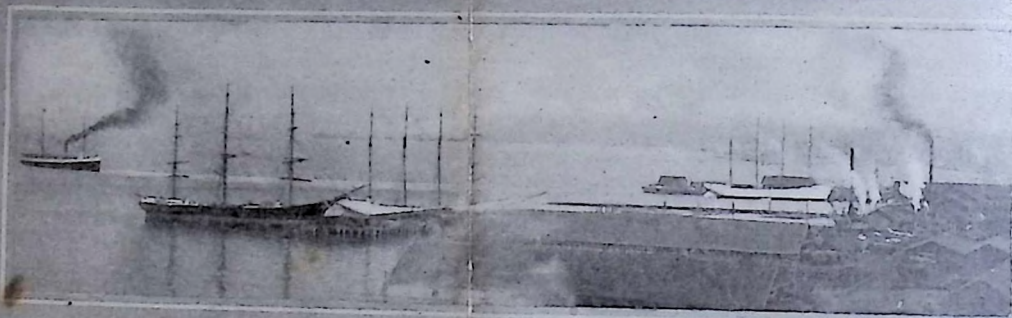
Spruce grows very large and in thick groves, and is found in the greatest abundance on the straits of San Juan de Fuca and Gray's Harbor. In the former location it is tributary to our mills. Its principal uses are for clear finish, box lumber, butter tubs and other articles where light wood free from pitch and odors is desired.

Hemlock is nowhere found of as good quality, as long-bodied, as smooth and as free from knots as on Puget Sound. It is almost entirely free from the "shake" defect which characterizes the eastern hemlock, and within the past few years it has come into quite general use. It is good for house building, and on account of its beautiful color and the excellent finish it takes, is becoming popular for flooring, ceiling and inside finishing work.

The lumber business in Washington, in common with that of the white and yellow pine states, has had its ups and downs, its periods of over-production and curtailment, its years of large profits and of small profits. Organization and concerted action on the part of the lumber and shingle manufacturers could have prevented most of the ills from which the trade has suffered at times in the past. With the increasing local demand, the growing car trade and the extension of our export business, the demand for our timber products has grown largely and is increasing steadily. A long period of great prosperity is before our loggers and mill men. We make the best shingles, and for most purposes, the best lumber in the world. The world is finding this out, is making increasing demands for our products and is willing to pay good prices therefor.

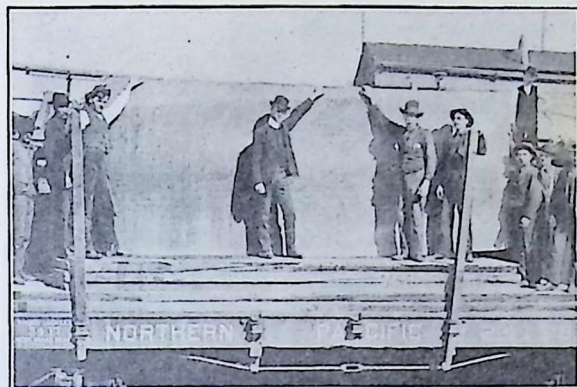


On the
Stillaguna-
mish
River
Near
Arlington.
"They
Tickled
the Stars,
and They
Had to
Cut Them
Down."



Snoho-
mish
County
Timbers
Consigned
to
New York
for
Dredgers.

Planks
7 feet
Wide,
4 inches
Thick
and
17 feet
Long.
Exhibited
at the
St. Louis
Fair by
Clark-
Nickerson
Lumber
Company,
Everett.



LUMBERING--Continued

Within the last few years the demand and prices in the Mississippi valley have been such that Puget Sound lumber is now largely shipped into that territory. The prices of white pine and the reduction of freight rates have enabled our mill men to do a large and profitable business in both the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado and parts of Iowa and Minnesota.

As a great deal of the timber is sawed in lengths of 40 feet and over, the logging methods are somewhat different from those of the east. The present work is largely done by donkey engines and wire cables. For any distance beyond two miles from rail or water logging railroads are built, and the logs are loaded on the cars by the donkeys, or are trailed between the rails behind the locomotive.

There is but little driving to do on our rivers, as twice a year freshets bring all the logs down. Probably the average cost of putting logs into tide water is in the neighborhood of \$4 per M. Stumpage a short time ago averaged 50 cents per M. in price, but is steadily increasing in value. Of course, the price varies considerably according to the location, lay of the land and quality of timber.

A large proportion of the Puget Sound mills buys from the loggers at the different boom grounds, paying their own tow bills and taking their own risks on the logs from the boom. Nearly all the seaport mills situated elsewhere than in this county have to tow through open reaches of water, and in many instances directly past our seaports. This involves an extra towing charge of from 25 to 40 cents per M., and some mill men even pay an additional 10 cents per M. insurance against storms.

As to rail facilities, Snohomish County has terminal rates on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways. Our mill men always enjoy the lowest rates east, and seldom suffer from a scarcity of cars, which so often delays the shipments of millmen less advantageously located.

Species	Feet, B. M.
Red Fir.....	90,593,000,000
Hemlock	40,571,000,000
Cedar	22,646,000,000
Yellow Pine	13,082,000,000
Ambilis Fir	8,788,000,000

Species	Feet, B. M.
Spruce	8,671,966,000
Larch	4,776,000,000
White Fir	1,780,000,000
Other Species	4,780,000,000

Total 195,687,966,000

In 1903, 419 lumber mills and 441 shingle mills operated in the state, the former with a daily capacity of 26,000,000 feet, and the latter 42,000,000 shingles. Many plants have been added since 1903. Within the state are operated over 300 logging camps. The mills, logging camps and woodenware manufacturing plants pay to wage earners during a single year in excess of \$25,000,000. Over \$37,000,000 is employed in lumbering.

Snohomish County invites the lumbermen of the world to investigate her claim of having tributary to her mills more and better timber than has any other county on Puget Sound. She claims that it can be moved to the mills at a minimum cost. Lastly, she claims that her free mill sites, both interior and seaport, cannot be duplicated in the Pacific Northwest.

Logging
With
Donkey
Engine.

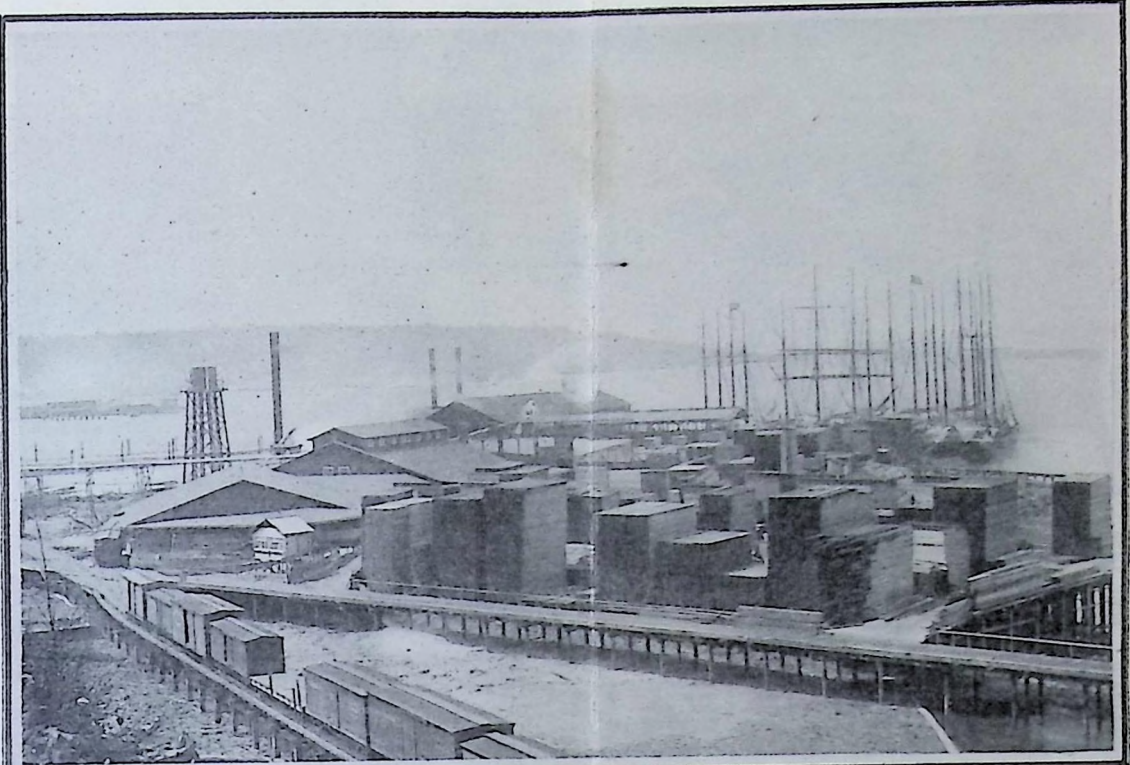


United States Government Test of Crushing Strength of Different Woods at St. Louis Fair, 1904.

Basket Oak, pounds per square inch.....2,950
 Spruce, pounds per square inch.....3,780
 Short Leaf Pine, pounds per square inch.....2,780
 Long Leaf Pine, pounds per square inch.....4,400
 Red Fir, pounds per square inch.....6,360

Basket Oak, pounds per square foot.....431,000
 Spruce, pounds per square foot.....392,000
 Short Leaf Pine, pounds per square foot.....504,000
 Long Leaf Pine, pounds per square foot.....616,300
 Red Fir, pounds per square foot.....732,000

Beams 12 inches Square.



Clark-
Nickerson
Lumber Co.
Plant at
Everett.
One of
the Largest
and Most
Modern
Saw Mills
on the
Coast.
Does an
Immense
Eastern
Business
and Ships
to All Parts
of the
Pacific.





Snohomish
County
Is Better
Than the
East
for the
Farmer,
Because
Yields Are
Enormous,
Crops Sure,
and Prices
for Produce
Always
High in the
Market.

Oats from
a Field
Near
Stanwood
Which
Yielded
140 Bushels
per Acre.



Agriculture

THE MAN for whom these pages are particularly printed is the Eastern farmer with from \$800 to \$5,000, who is looking for a farming opening in a good climate, and in a country where he can build a permanent home and lay by some savings each year.

We have some knowledge of the struggles of the average Eastern farmer to get ahead, and we know that if he will put in the same time and effort on a Puget Sound farm that he does in the East, he will make himself comfortably well off.

There is no government land left in Snohomish County, nor anywhere on Puget Sound, but we state without fear of contradiction that this section is without an equal in the United States for dairying, gardening, berries, poultry, hay, oats, potatoes, fruit, all root crops, and general farming on small areas, and that it pays to buy land outright and pay present market prices for it.

There is no need of irrigation, because there are no drouths. There are no crop failures because of the even climate; and on account of soil and climate the yields are phenomenally large.

The growth of the towns in this section is greater, and promises to continue to be greater, than the growth of the country. This is on account of the immense lumbering, fishing, mining, manufacturing and shipping operations. This makes a market where the highest prices prevail. Take eggs averaging 35 cents per dozen, butter 32 1-2 cents per pound, poultry 18 cents per pound, milk 16 to 18 quarts for \$1, the year around, and other products in proportion, and the farmer certainly has a chance to make money. On account of a mild climate you do not have to spend all you lay by in summer to keep warm in winter. There are no potato bugs, and other pests are rare. The water is specially pure and plentiful.

The greatest difficulty the newcomer finds is clearing the land. But we would not have him overestimate that difficulty. Improved and partially improved land can be bought very reasonably, considering its great productiveness, but unimproved land at from \$5 to \$30 per acre is regarded by many as the best to buy. Much fine land can be bought from \$15 to \$20.

As said before, this land is hard to clear, having the stumps and tree tops on it just as the logger left them, but here is the point—when you have the land cleared you have something very good, an acre of which is worth many acres in the East in money-making value.

Many people do not clear but two or three acres at first, and after picking up and burning the loose brush and seeding the remainder to pasture, they leave it to a more convenient time.

Unless dairying, oat or hay farming on the flats, or general farming on a large scale is contemplated, we would never advise farming on more than 20 acres in this country, and many do better on less. The country is suited to intensive farming, and careful attention to small acreage is better than moderate attention to large acreage.

A ten-acre tract, farmed on intensive principles, will support twelve to fifteen cows, and the cost of butter fat need not exceed two cents a pound.

A five-acre tract in fruit and berries, under good cultivation, should produce \$400 an acre. Poultry farming as a specialty offers excellent inducements to those who understand its management. Special crops, like celery, rhubarb, onions, cabbage, etc., offer fine chances for profit.

Famous
Hop
Fields
Near
Monroe.
Indians
Are
Often
Engaged
to do
the
Picking.



Dairy
Farm
in the
Fertile
Lower
Stilla-
guamish
Valley
Near
Florence.

AGRICULTURE---Continued

Said to be
the
Largest
Cherry
Tree
in the
World,
Near
Snohomish



The uncleared, logged-off lands, furnish excellent opportunities for capital to invest in large tracts and occupy them with Angora goats for mohair production.

On account of excellent transportation facilities by rail and water, any market may be reached, and if produce is of good quality and neatly packed, the producer will be reimbursed with good profits. Many thousands of dollars' worth of produce and fruit is annually shipped into this county, the home supply being insufficient. The same is true of early garden products.

Eggs valued at \$1,000,000 and poultry worth \$5,000,000 are annually shipped into the state of Washington, and yet there is no state in the Union more favorable for the poultry industry than is Washington.

Thousands of dollars' worth of berries are annually shipped into this county, and yet there is no locality more favorable for their production. As evidence of this, some of the largest raspberry farms in the world located here in the past two years, with estimated investments of \$65,000.

To give an idea of the fertility of the soil, the Spencer Seedless Apple Company, which purchased the right to propagate and sell the trees of this remarkable fruit in Washington and Oregon, have located their nursery in this county, near Snohomish.

Ebey Island, in the delta of the Snohomish river, and adjoining the city of Everett, about to be reclaimed by a dyke and wall, restores for use thousands of acres of the most fertile land in the world.

The rapid improvement of rural districts by way of good roads, trolley lines, 'phones and rural free delivery, is making country life in Snohomish county doubly attractive.

The following letters from responsible and successful farmers of this county could be duplicated by many hundred others, but space forbids. However, these describe conditions which exist throughout our agricultural districts, and will give a good general idea. They should be read carefully, and any one wishing to ask questions will remember that most of the different towns of the county have commercial organizations established for the purpose of answering them. None of these organizations have any real estate to sell, and all are opposed to inducing a single person to immigrate here who cannot help himself, and thereby help the county.

"Gentlemen:

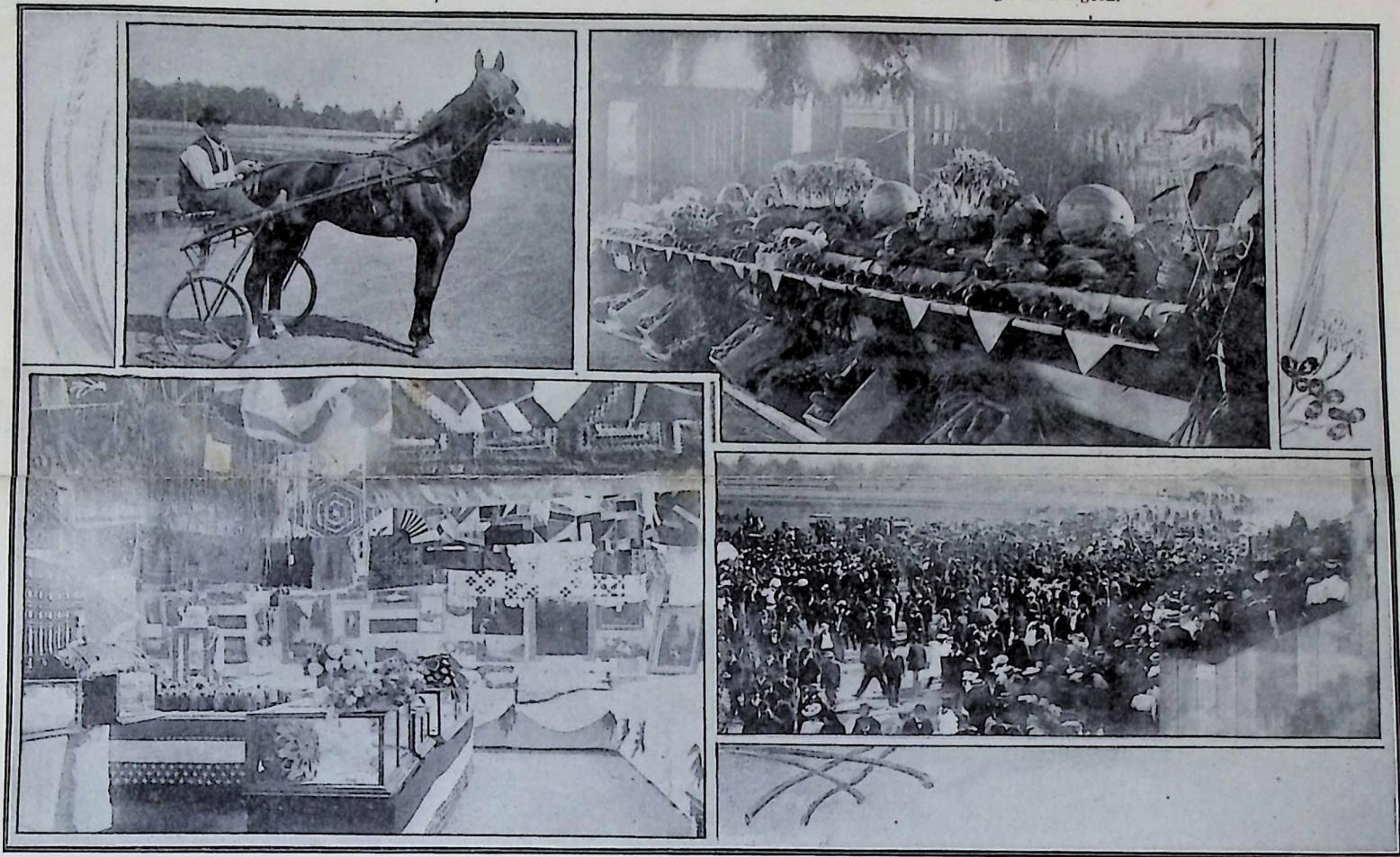
"I came to Washington 14 years ago and bought 80 acres of upland two miles north-east of Marysville. Have cleared 12 acres free of stumps with very little help. I have cleared some land that cost \$80 an acre, counting time, and the next year made more than that in potatoes and cabbage.

"The balance of my land is mostly in pasture. Have four acres set out in fruit trees, mostly bearing. From a piece of ground about six square rods we one year sold \$30 worth of strawberries besides all we could can and eat.

"I have this year sold \$7 worth of apples from single trees set out eight years ago. We raise a good garden and find a ready sale for all our vegetables in Marysville. This year I raised 300 sacks (100 pounds per sack) of potatoes on one and one-half acres of ground.

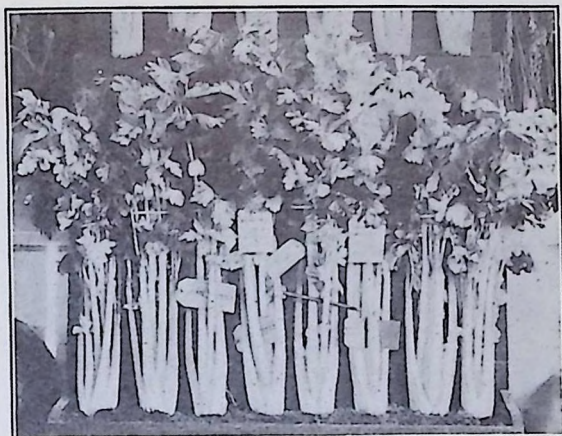
"We keep about eight milk cows, ship the cream to the Everett Creamery, and find it profitable. Also we have about that many head of young stock, and two horses. We raise about eight pigs during the summer. Have an average of 60 chickens, which yield a good profit.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, useful and noble employment of man."—George Washington.



SCENES AT the Fair held annually by the Snohomish County Agricultural Association and participated in by the farmers of Snohomish County. It is an event in the agricultural life of the county always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation. The women of the county bring in their jellies, cooking and handiwork, and the men the products of the field. All meet in happy mood once a year to see the exhibits and to witness the events on the fair grounds race track.

Snohomish
County Is
Especially
Adapted to
Celery.



AGRICULTURE---Continued

"The climate is very healthy. Neither my wife nor I have been sick abed a day in the time we have been here. Our six children are strong and healthy. I would not trade with the best 160-acre farm in the East. Unimproved land is selling from \$10 to \$30. We have good roads and free rural delivery.

"Yours very truly,
C. H. QUAST."

"Gentlemen:

"You have asked my opinion of agriculture in this section, and as I have spent the past 25 years in Snohomish county, perhaps

my experience may be of assistance to some one, for I have spent that time in farming, and also in dairying and stock raising.

"In the first place, the climate is favorable to the growth of vegetables, as it is comparatively free from extremes of heat and cold, or from sudden and severe changes. To be sure, some seasons are more favorable than others, but that remark, 'if my crops don't fail', which we used to hear so often in the East is not used in the vocabulary here, and, judging the future by the past, we do not anticipate any failures.

"The average yield of oats per acre, I should say, is from 90 to 100 bushels; wheat, 20 to 50; barley, 40 to 80; potatoes, 200 to 400. Root crops, such as rutabagas, carrots, parsnips, beets or mangle wurtzels, all yield immense crops, and the same may be said of cabbage and other garden vegetables.

"As for fruit, this climate is not adapted to peaches or grapes. Apples do well when the orchards are properly cared for. Cherries, plums, prunes and pears yield abundantly of fine fruit.

"Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries yield abundantly, and the fruit is of an excellent quality; also currants and gooseberries. Berries and fruit are being shipped locally and to the East, and those who are into it the most speak the highest of the possibilities of profit.

"I do not think there is any part of the commonwealth better adapted to the dairying industry than the Puget Sound country. The climate is favorable, water pure and abundant; the grasses, such as clover (the red, white and alsike), timothy, orchard grass, Italian rye grass, and blue grass grow most luxuriantly, while the different varieties of millet and alfalfa, though not largely grown, promise very flattering results. Field peas, vetches and rape all yield abundantly, and while this is not regarded as a corn country, it yields heavy crops of grain and fodder sufficiently mature for soiling or the silo.

"A good herd of cows properly cared for should yield an average of 300 pounds of butter a year. My own herd have averaged 320 pounds per cow. My own experience with sheep convinces me that there is good profit in sheep husbandry. They are remarkably healthy, and yield good, heavy fleece. Much attention is also being given to the raising of swine.

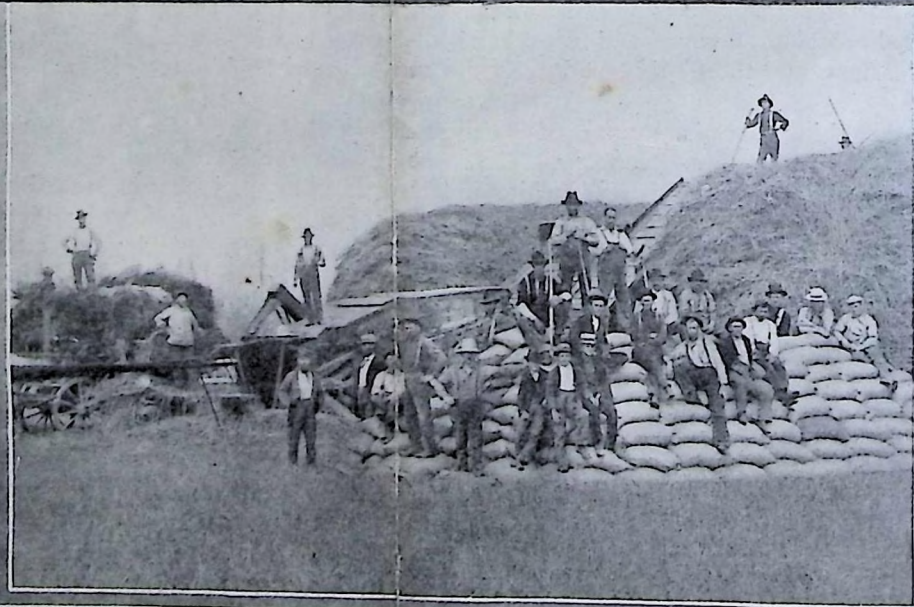
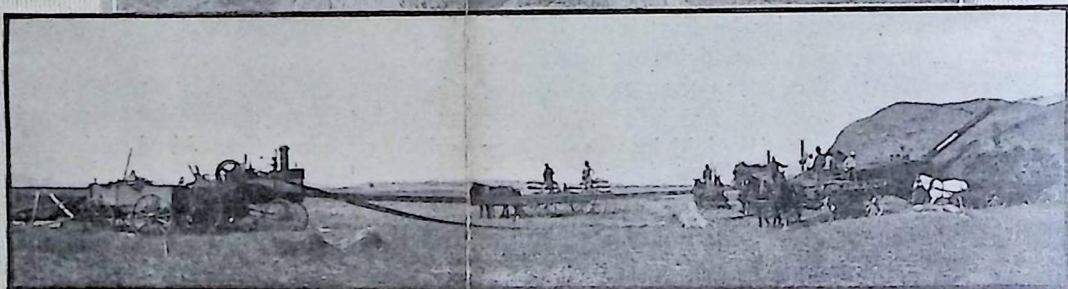
"Hoping this may prove of interest, I am,

Yours truly,

D. F. SEXTON."

The settler and farmer will feel at home on arrival and will find that the farmers help one another in this county. Mr. J. F. Littooy, County Horticultural Inspector, gives free lectures in the school houses about the county on all manner of farming subjects, and spends his entire time helping and informing the newcomer.

Harvesting
and
Threshing
Scenes
in the
Lower
Stillaguamish
Valley
Near
Stanwood.
These
Lands Are
Diked
and
Produce
Enormous
Crops of
Hay and
Oats.





Farm Near
Arlington
Showing
Improved
and
Logged-off
Pasture
Land.

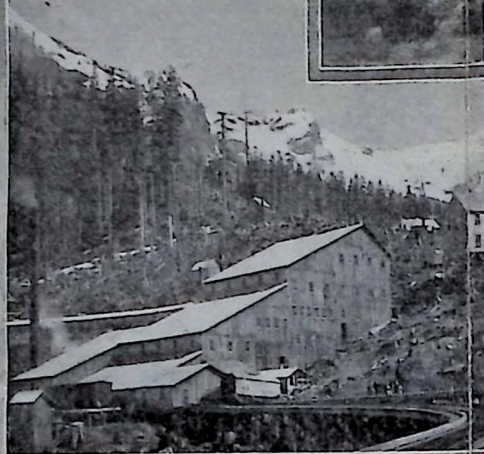


Section of
Water
Front at
Florence.



Fertile
Valley
Lands
Between
Snohomish
and
Monroe.

Concentrator
at
Monte
Cristo.



Mining
Concen-
trator
at
Silverton



A
Shipment
of Alaska
Gold
on the
Dock—
\$4,000,000.

"45"
Mining
Camp
In the
Sultan
Basin.



Street
Scene
at the
Mining
Town of
Index.

In the
Face
of the
Tunnel
at the
Sunset
Mine
Near
Index.



Mining

AN EXTENSIVE mineral belt crosses the county from north to south and extends east and west a distance of 30 miles. This territory includes the well-known Monte Cristo, Goat Lake, Silverton, Silver Creek, Darrington, Troublesome, Sultan, Stillaguamish, Index and North Fork districts. The ores carry gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel and arsenic, and for the most part are treated at the Everett plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company. This plant has a capacity of 350 tons per day. Railroad rates on ore range from \$1.25 to \$2.50 to Everett. At the Tacoma and Everett smelters the average treatment charge on ore is from \$2.50 to \$6, and on many classes of ore somewhat less, thus making possible the handling of low-grade ores.

At the present time the Wayside, Rainey, Philo, Justice, Apex and Berlin Mining companies are making regular shipments to the smelters.

The Monte Cristo, Copper-Independent, Ethel, and Copper-Bell mines have concentrators.

In addition to the properties shipping at the present time, the following properties have the most development work: The Monte Cristo, Penn Mining Co., "45" Consolidated, Haber, Copper-Independent, Ethel, Sunset, Nonpareil, Wilbur, Packard, Bonanza, Bonanza Queen, Vandalia, Copper-Bell, Silver Creek, Index-Independent, Blue Bird, America-Britania, and others.

Development shows that large veins of low-grade ore exist, that they are permanent as depth is gained and that the grade holds about the same, thus assuring tonnage for years to come, and making a most reliable field for mining investment.

Besides the precious metal and copper mines, one property is being developed for its zinc values. In addition, there are large deposits of building stone, limestone, and particularly fine brick and pottery clay, quartz and sand suitable for glass making and excellent prospects in iron and coal.

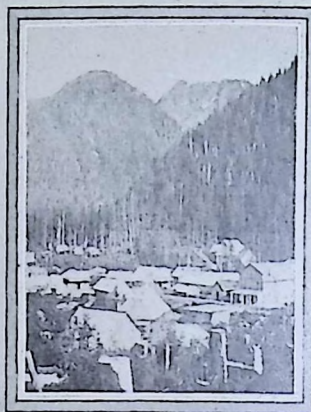
Of great significance in the development of these mining deposits is the mildness of the climate, cheapness of fuel, abundance of timber on the ground and the proximity of water-power to nearly every property.

There are inexhaustible supplies of excellent soft coal in the Cascades, both north and south of Snohomish county from 30 to 50 miles distant. Much of it is suitable for coke, and all of it furnishes excellent cheap fuel for manufacturing and commercial purposes.

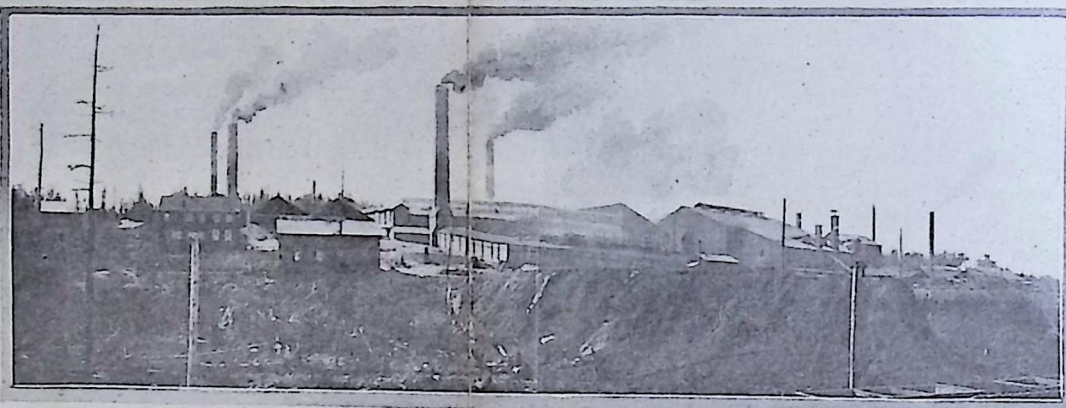
The conditions existing at the present time in this section are the same as existed in Colorado some 30 years ago. Many of the showings on the surface are more extensive than in the older mining states and would long ago have been worked had they been in Colorado or Montana. A late report by the United States Geological Survey says:

"The State of Washington holds out many promises to the miner, and a careful and painstaking study of the conditions as they exist, and the working-out of plans for the most economical methods of developing the ore bodies as they are found, by more scientific methods than have maintained in the past now promise to place the state in its rightful position in the ranks of those noted for their gold, silver, copper and other mineral deposits."

Pack
Train
Carrying
"Grub"
to the
Miners.

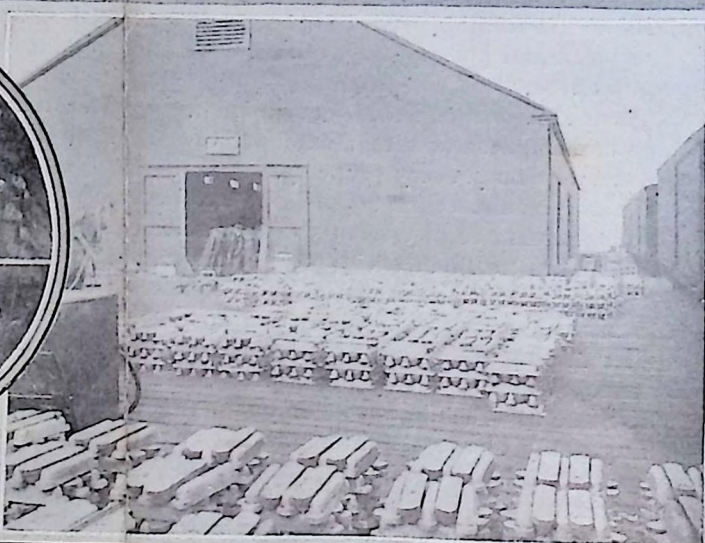


Silverton,
Nestled
Among
the Hills.



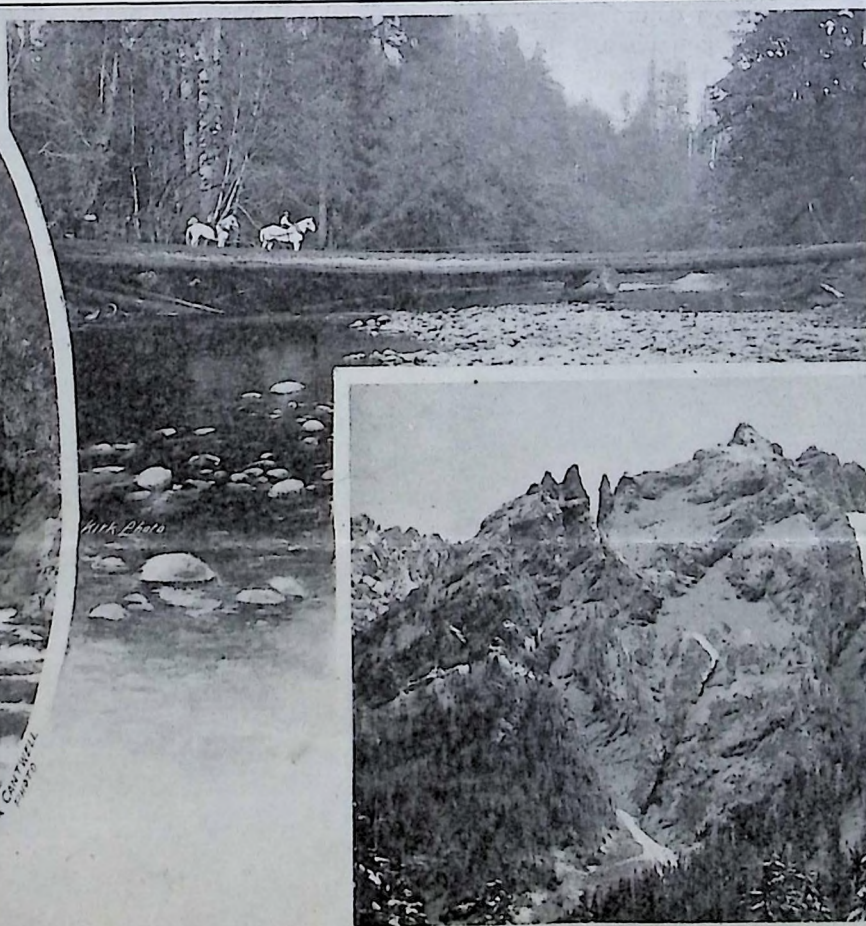
Everett
Plant
of the
American
Smelting
and
Refining
Co.
Produces
Gold,
Silver,
Lead,
Copper
and
Arsenic
From
Native
Ores.

At Work
in the
Face of the
Tunnel,
at
Sunset
Mine,
near Index.



1000 Tons
of Lead
from the
Above
Plant
on an
Everett
Dock,
Consigned
to
New York.

Near the
Birthplace
of the
Snohomish
River.



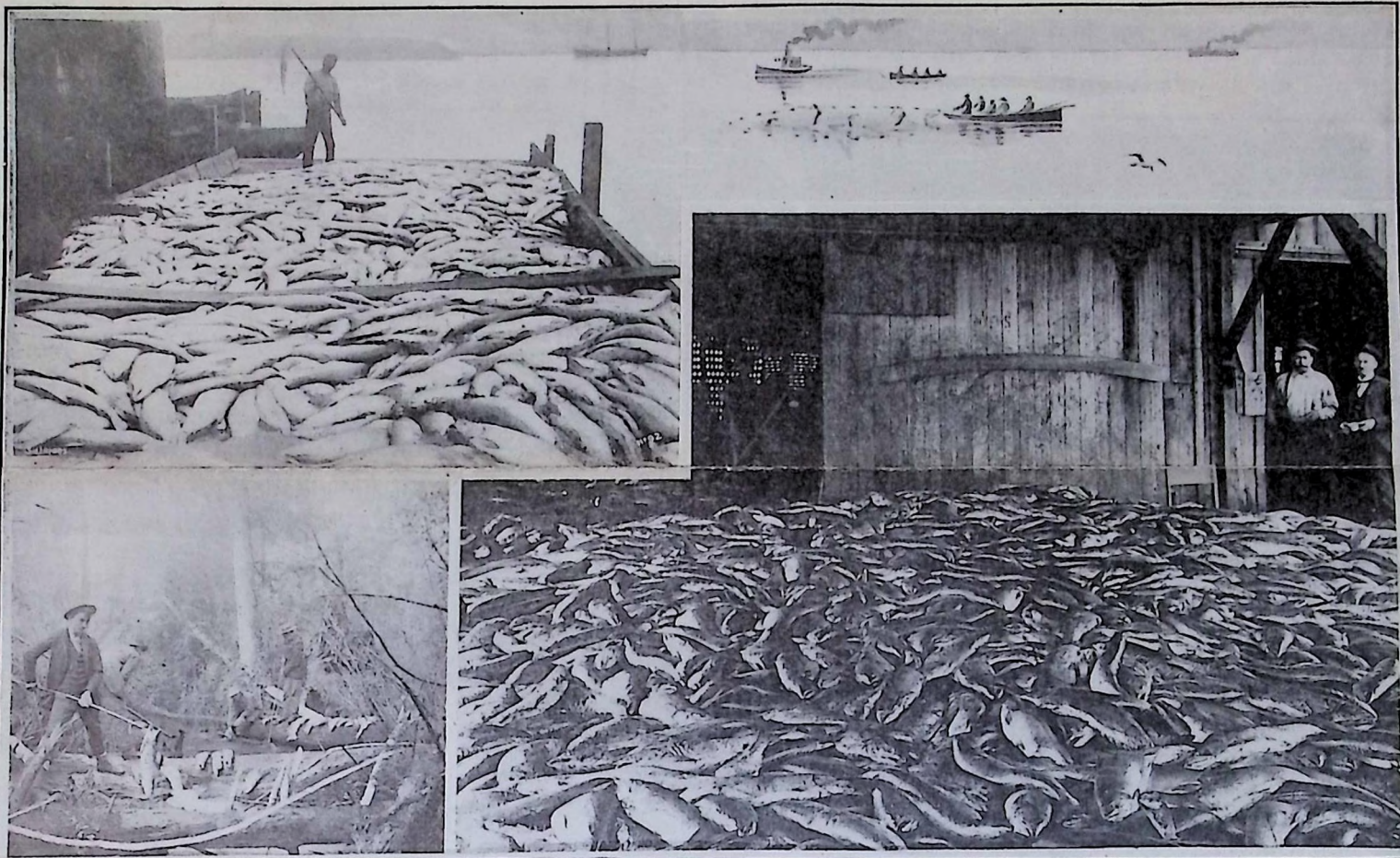
"Something
of a
Stick."
Bridging
a Stream
From Bank
to Bank.



Nature
at Her
Grandest—
A Fresh
Snowfall
at the
Summit
Above
Monte
Cristo.

ACCORDING TO the United States Geological Survey report, published in 1903, Snohomish County is third in the State in the production of gold and silver, and first in copper. Index ores have won highest awards for copper values at all expositions where shown. "More money has been expended in the development of the mining resources of Snohomish County than in any other county in the state."—Report of State Bureau of Statistics, 1903.

Scenes at a
Salmon
Cannery.



The
Salmon
Run Very
Thickly
Up the
Small
Streams.

THE COD and halibut fishermen of the west coast of Washington and Alaska ship their fish to the coast and western markets through Puget Sound ports. There are several Sound firms which annually fit out fishing fleets for these waters, and the fish business in the towns on the western border of Snohomish County promises to become a substantial industry, for here the fish from the north seas first find transportation facilities and market. The field is already attracting fish men from the east coast of Massachusetts, where the industry is somewhat diminishing. Salt cod quotations are practically the same as at Gloucester. Herring can be bought cheaply and in large quantities, making a fine opening for smoking the product.



Food Fishes

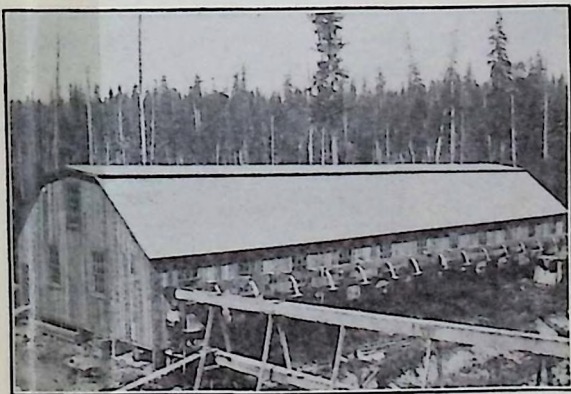
FISHING IS one of the chief industries of Washington, and employs 10,695 men. Although the development of the fisheries began only a few years ago, the total valuation of the pack for 1903 was \$5,336,889. The shipments of fresh fish (principally halibut and cod) to the east amount to a vast sum, and has become a very large industry. The cod are also dry-salted, and large quantities are shipped in sides and bricks. The other principal commercial fish are herring, smelt, mackerel and sole. There are, however, a total of 95 varieties of food fish. Oysters, crabs, shrimp and clams are plentiful and of fine quality. The present trade compares favorably with that of the Atlantic seaboard, and in extent the fisheries excel those of the East.

The state ranks first in the Union in maintenance of fisheries, and spends \$85,000 a year for salmon hatcheries, of which Snohomish County has two. The artificial propagation of this fish in the hatcheries is most interesting. The grown fish make annual "runs," or migrations, from the sea to the sources of the fresh water streams to spawn. Scientific observation disclosed the fact that by natural propagation but 10 per cent of the spawn is hatched, but that fully 90 per cent develops by the artificial method. The 19 hatcheries maintained by the state for the preservation and increase of this important industry hatch an average of 57,156,500 young salmon a year at a cost not to exceed \$1 for every 1,000 fish. The young fish, as soon as they are able to swim and take care of themselves, leave the fresh water for the deeps of the Pacific, to return with unfailing certainty in from two and one-half to four years, to spawn. They are then full grown, and with unerring instinct seek out their paternal waters.

Compare this industry with the big hog industry of the Middle West. There the swine are fattened at heavy cost; and here the fish leaves a Puget Sound stream a minnow and returns a fine nine-pound salmon, having fattened himself at cost to no one. Of all the millions hatched each year it is safe to depend upon the return of 40,000,000. Figure these weighing 360,000,000 pounds, and figure the cured product doubling several times in value, and some idea of the extent of the industry will be gained. The salmon is the greatest food fish in the world, and the fisheries of Puget Sound are open to all.

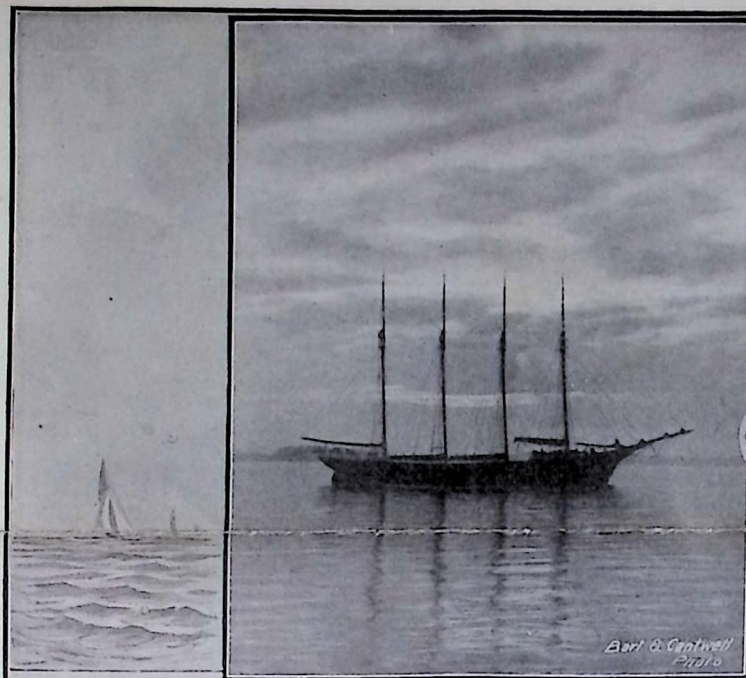
Men have gone into fishing here, not from necessity, as on the Atlantic Coast, but on account of the big returns offered on the money and labor expended. The climate, which permits fishing the year around, also has an important bearing on the industry.

The Eastern market is being supplied with the Puget Sound, Columbia River and Alaska salmon in constantly increasing quantities by the improved system of refrigerator cars. By this method the fish are delivered as fresh and sweet in Chicago as when caught in the Coast waters.



Nursery
House,
Commercial
Trout Co.,
at Sultan,
Largest
Trout
Farm in the
World.
Covers 229
Acres.
Capacity,
1,000,000
Eastern
Brook
Trout
Annually.

At
Anchor.



*Bart & Co. Seattle
Puget*

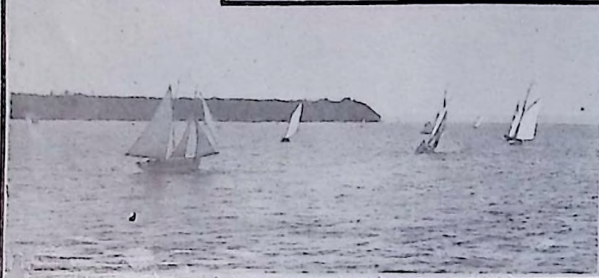


Sea Gulls'
Roll Call.



A Gorgeous
Sunset.

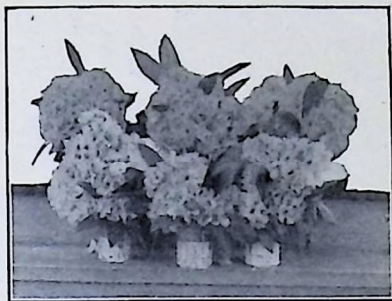
Cruising
Among the
Charming
Islands of
Puget
Sound.



The
Olympics
from the
Snohomish
County
Shore.

PAGES COULD be written about the great inland sea—its balmy, health-giving air, the yachting, bathing, fishing and superb views of mountain, forest and shore. Let the easterner, who regards the beauties and joys of nature as worth while, make a visit and he will find the people here happy in the belief that they are living in the best part of the world.

Rhodo-
dendron.
Washington
State
Flower.



Climate

ONE of the most equable and healthful climates of the world is that of Puget Sound. There are no extremes of heat and cold. During the dry season, April-September, the days are clear, but never hot, and the coolness of the nights conduces to comfortable sleep.

During the wet season, October-March, warm, gentle rains are frequent, but the total precipitation is not nearly so great as in many places in the East, although there is a little more overcast weather. The snow fall is very light and seldom lies on the ground more than a day or two. The seasons, however, are not sharply defined, for there is ample rain in the dry season and much fine weather in the wet. Flowers bloom in the garden nearly all winter, and the grass remains green the year around.

Once a Washingtonian of a year's standing and one comes to disregard the mild rains, preferring their healthful frequency to the severe capricious Eastern winter. But the ozone from the great evergreen forests and the salt air from the sea contribute a delightful freshness and coolness which make the summers perfect. When the splendors of this season, together with the charm of the majestic mountains and the many pleasures connected with the island-dotted Sound are more generally known in the East, this country will become a resort of the tourist and health seeker more sought than the Atlantic sea shore or the northern lakes and hills.

The following figures are from the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and show the error of the impression that Puget Sound has excessive rainfall:

Average temperature, summers, 60. Average temperature, winters, 44. Average temperature, entire year for ten years, 51.5. Summer temperature rarely exceeds 85; winter rarely below 35 above.

Rainfall in different cities: New York, 41.8 inches; Mobile, 91.1 inches; Seattle, 36.4 inches; Astoria, Ore., 76.0 inches; Eureka, Cal., 45.0 inches; Neah Bay, Wash., 100 inches; St. Paul, 34.3 inches; Indianapolis, 38.4 inches; Everett, 36.9 inches.

Average precipitation for ten years from 1892 to 1901 at western Snohomish county points, 36.4 inches per year. The excessive rainfall of Neah Bay, on the west slope of the Olympic mountains, has given Puget Sound a wet reputation, which is undeserved. The records show conclusively that the rainfall is less than the average of the Middle West.

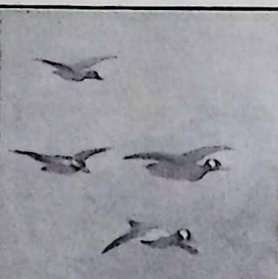
To sum up: Puget Sound is favored with long seasons free from frost; cool summers; mild winters; and not excessive precipitation. It is notoriously true that there are no thunder storms, no lightning, and no blizzards, and there are no wind storms sufficiently violent to at all compare with those of the East.

This year the Snohomish county farmers began to prepare their ground for seed the first week in March. The anthem of spring as sung by the frog chorus was heard in large volume February 15, the robin-red-breast returned about February 22, crocuses were in bloom in February and daffodils bloomed throughout March.

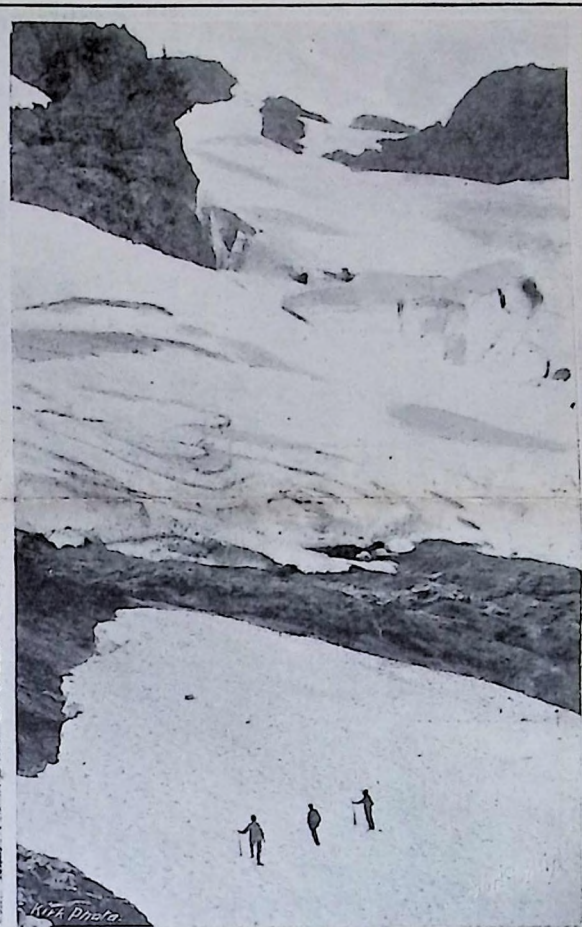
The flowers of the Puget Sound region grow in great profusion and beauty. Roses bloom out of doors from early in April to late in November, and nowhere, not even in California, are they excelled in size, beauty and fragrance.

Goat Hunters—The Finish.

Ducks
are
Plentiful
on
Puget Sound.



Elk.
in
the
Foothills.



Goat
Hunters—
The
Start.

ONE OF the encouraging features to the sportsman is the strong sentiment in this western country in favor of game and fish protection. Every county has its game warden, who is supported in nearly every county on the Sound by an active Rod and Gun club. Snohomish county has such an officer and such organization, which is evidence that she prizes her remarkable game and fish as among her important assets.

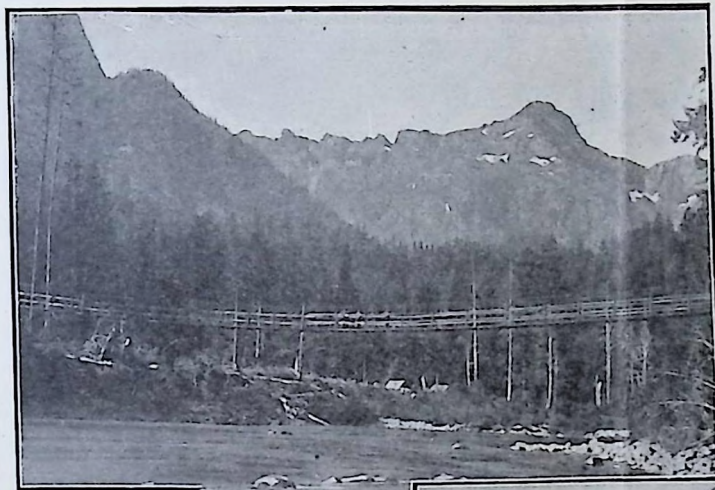
Hunting and Fishing

A WORD to the sun-baked, frost-bitten son of the East who likes to hunt and fish. If you are hankering for something bigger than a "cotton-tail," and would like an antlered elk's head or a stuffed cougar for proud exhibit to your friends; or if you want bear, deer or mountain goat, and enjoy sojourning in the forest or among the high mountains where these are found, come to Puget Sound and to Snohomish County.

If you are a less strenuous hunter and prefer birds, you can find blue grouse, partridge, California and "Bob White" quail and Chinese pheasant. You will also find that

Puget Sound, with its bays, sloughs and rivers, offers excellent goose, brant, duck and snipe shooting; and, perhaps, the last are so plentiful because they are so hard to hit.

But maybe you belong to that gentler fraternity of rod and reel, and love the song of the moun-



Satisfaction.

tain stream and the decisive yank of a four-pound trout. Maybe you are given to "blue" streaks, or maybe your stomach or liver goes on periodical strikes. This is merely your body's very just demand for the solace of Nature's lakes, streams and solitudes. Come, now, and go a-fishing. Don't take bottled tonics when all you need is a tonic of Washington ozone.

The Puget Sound country has no mosquitoes or gnats to bother, and not a poisonous reptile either in the mountains or on Puget Sound. If you dislike the camping feature of the outing, the boating, bathing, fishing, clam digging, etc., are at hand, with ample opportunity to return home to the city each night. The lordly salmon caught in the Sound on a spoon is our great food fish. He ranges from six to sixty pounds, but averages about ten, and is about as gamey as his small cousin, the rainbow trout.

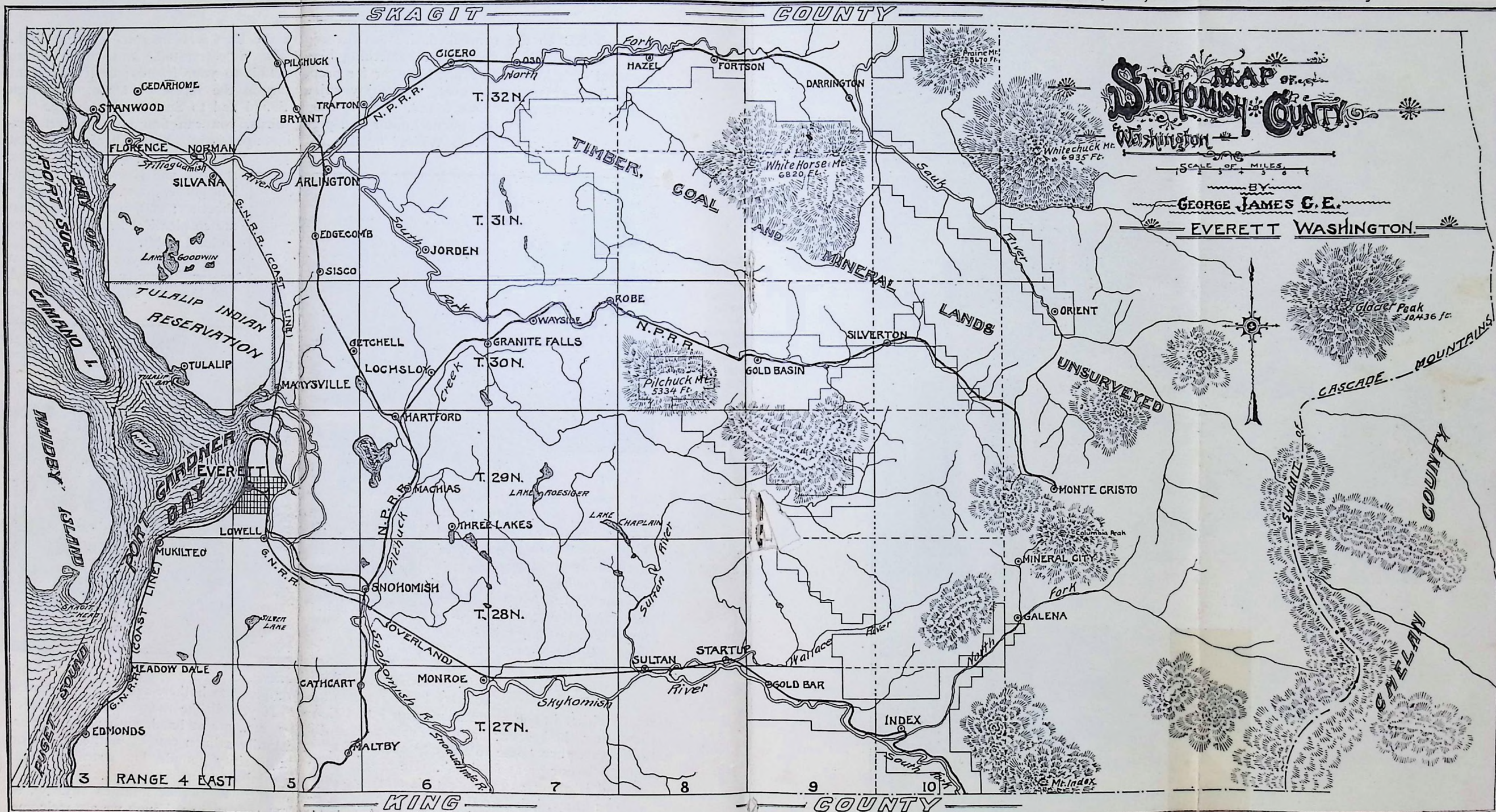
You know, it is like this—we are only on earth fifteen or twenty minutes anyhow, so why not make our brief stay on Puget Sound, where Nature acts as though we are welcome.

Paradise
for
the
Angler—
Where
the
Rainbow
Trout
Takes
the
Fly.

"There may be some place in the world equal to Puget Sound, but I don't know where it is."—President Roosevelt.

"You have here in Snohomish county, on the ground and under the ground, as great natural wealth as any portion of the continent."—President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway.

The County is an Empire in Itself, 36 Miles Wide, 70 Miles Long, and Contains 2,500 Square Miles. It is Two and One-half Times the Size of Rhode Island, and One and One-half Times Larger Than Delaware.



The County Has 264 Miles of Railroad Exclusive of Numerous Logging Roads, and City Terminal Yards. There are 1,500 Miles of Surveyed Wagon Roads; 500 Miles of Gravel Roads; 400 Short Truss and Pile Bridges and 21 Truss Bridges.

Population 50,200, and resources to amply support ten times that number. The people are, for the most part, high-class, enterprising, energetic Americans, who have come from all parts of the United States, making the citizenship particularly strong and representative. There is a sprinkling of the hardy Canadian, the industrious and frugal Scandinavian, the steady German, the sturdy Briton and Scot, and just enough Irishmen to hold the offices.

The agricultural land lies in the westerly part of the county, and is composed of river bottoms and bench uplands, improved and unimproved. There is room on these lands for thousands of farmers.

SEE ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS OF THE COUNTY IN THE BACK OF THIS PAMPHLET.

A
Glacier
on a
South
Slope
in
Mid-
summer.



Granite
Falls
at the
City
of that
Name.



Rapids
in the
Stilla-
guamish.



Canyon
Falls
on the
Skykomish.



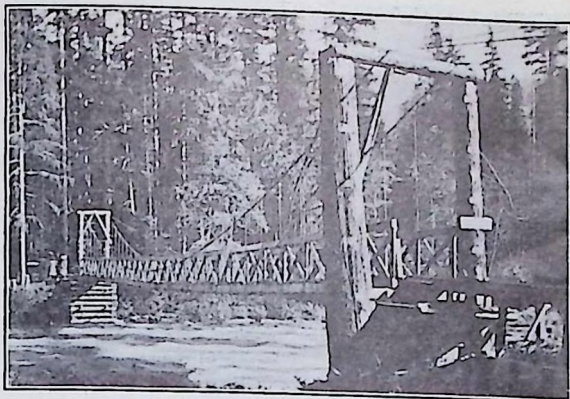
Wallace
Falls Near
Startup and
Gold Bar.



Sunset
Falls on the
Skykomish
Near Index.



Spanning a
Mountain
Stream
Near
Index.



Water Powers of Snohomish County

THE SUMMIT of the Cascade range has an average elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level. Snow lies in the gulches throughout the year, and the isolated peaks, like Glacier Peak, for instance, carry numerous glaciers. Above an elevation of 5,000 feet the ground is seldom bare.

In the lower country the precipitation averages 40 inches, but above 3,000 feet it is more than double that.

This heavy precipitation creates a number of streams and the large proportion of snowfall equalizes the discharge of water throughout the year. The temperature seldom falls below zero, and thawing weather is common during all the winter months.

The north and south forks of the Sauk river, the White Chuck and Suiattle rivers, discharge large volumes of water, have steep grades, and are capable of developing a large amount of power.

The north fork of the Stillaguamish river drains the north and east side of White Horse mountain by means of four streams, any one of which will develop 1,000 horse power. Canyon creek is capable of furnishing 1,000 horse-power.

The South fork of the Stillaguamish affords numerous sites for developing power on a large scale. It carries a large volume of water and has a fall between Robe and Granite Falls of 150 feet to the mile. At the latter point plans have been made for a light and power plant to supply Everett and the neighboring towns.

The Sultan river drains an area of 120 square miles of mountainous territory above Sultan canyon. The establishment of a plant to generate about 10,000 horse-power is now under consideration at this point. This stream carries enough water and has enough fall to furnish sites for other power plants by storing the water in reservoirs.

The Wallace river drains a considerable area above what is known as Mandrill Falls. As the annual precipitation on this watershed is 110 inches, at least 7,000 horse-power could be generated.

Southeast of the Wallace is May creek, rising in Lake Isabel. The Cascade Power Company has done a large amount of preliminary work toward installing an electric plant at the foot of this stream to supply power and light to Everett and the towns and suburban railways in that vicinity. The water will be delivered to the power house under a head of 2,460 feet—the highest head yet attempted to be handled for power purposes anywhere.

The North Fork of the Skykomish river below Galena, will furnish 15,000 horse-power, and the streams above Galena will furnish as much more.

In the South Fork of the Skykomish above Index, are three falls—Eagle Falls, Canyon Falls and Sunset Falls, aggregating 225 feet in height. At the lowest stage the stream carries enough water to generate 10,000 horse-power at Index.

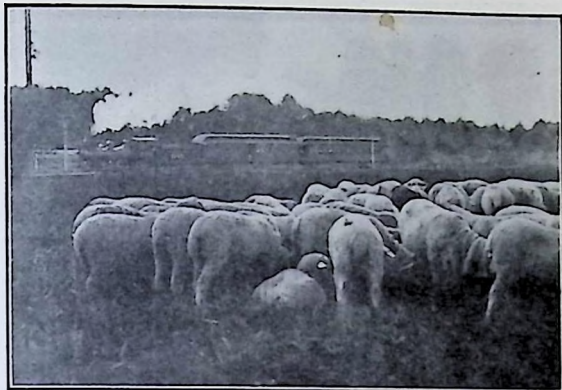
There are many lesser streams that would furnish from 100 to 400 horse-power each, and which are ideal sites for manufacturing.

President
Roosevelt
Addressing
a Snohomish
County
Audience at
Everett,
May 23, 1903.



"I DO NOT believe that you yourselves realize how great the future is that stretches before your country. In half a century I expect to see not one or two, but a dozen cities grouped around Puget Sound, each of which in an older civilization would be accepted as the capital of a commonwealth. No wonder you look happy and contented. I would be ashamed of you if you were not. Think of having a Sound with 1,500 miles of possible dockage! No other body of water confers upon the commonwealth possessing it, quite the natural advantages that Puget Sound confers upon this state."

Sheep and
Goat Raising.
A Growing
Industry.



Railroads and Markets

BY THE shortest possible routes of rail and water it is 558 miles, or two days' sail, farther from Chicago to the Orient via San Francisco than via Puget Sound.

With all America behind her, Alaska and British Columbia to her right, Central and South America to her left, and all of the Orient, with more than half the population

of the world, in front, Puget Sound is the nearest and cheapest exchange point for all these countries, and must, in the nature of things, become the world's greatest commercial center. These markets will be supplied with American manufactures, and through what other port can the immense traffic pass than the nearest?

Within the past fourteen years the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific Railways have each acquired terminals in Snohomish County, and other large companies are looking this way at this writing. In other words, the advantage in the rail and water haul is making this county a railroad center in the inevitable fulfillment of commercial law.

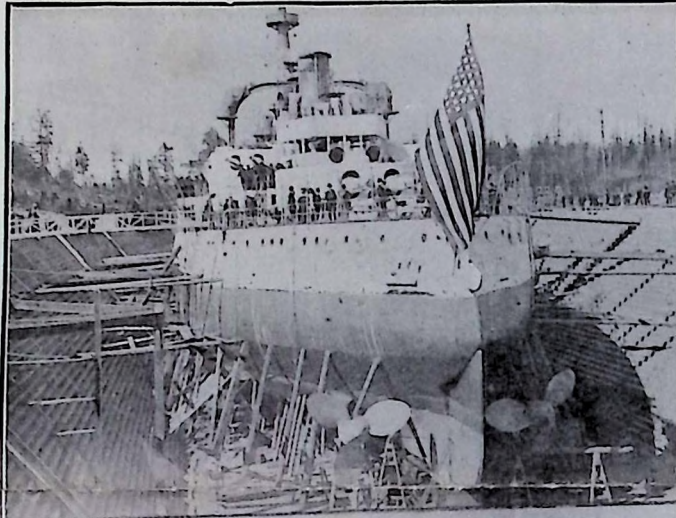
The Great Northern passes through the most picturesque section of the Cascades in climbing Stevens pass. It reaches tide water first at Everett and its Pacific coast freight terminals are here. They include machine shops, round houses, bunkers, general offices, city yards and freight houses, and terminal freight yards, containing some 20 miles of track, and which, when completed, will have from 60 to 70 miles and will be the largest and most complete terminus on the Pacific Coast. This railroad controls a half mile of the choicest ocean dock room on the bay, which means the building of docks to load and discharge the cargoes of the mammoth freighters, Dakota and Minnesota, now plying between Puget Sound and the Orient. These vessels are double the size of any ocean steamer on the Pacific. Each has a deck room of five acres and to transport a full mixed cargo will require 100 trains of 20 cars each. The coast line, owned by the Great Northern, runs through Snohomish county from Seattle, 143 miles to Vancouver, B. C.

The Northern Pacific traverses the county from north to south. The more important late improvements of this road have been the building of a branch line from Arlington for 50 miles through a rich timber belt into the mines at Darrington. It is almost a direct line from Coulee City, in eastern Washington, to Darrington and the early building of this connection is considered certain, inasmuch as the Northern Pacific transcontinental trains will then reach tidewater in this county, nearly 200 miles nearer than by the present route. The Monte Cristo branch, a 50-mile line recently purchased by the Northern Pacific, is the scenic route of the state, and runs eastward from Everett into the Cascade mountains to the famous Monte Cristo mines, tapping a rich timber and farming region.

The Canadian Pacific holds valuable concessions and trackage rights whereby it gives the county terminal rates on a par with the other roads.

Of considerable significance is the large mileage of logging roads in the county, and there is an inter-urban electric line connecting Everett and Snohomish. On account of the immense water-powers on every hand there is no doubt that the county is about to enter upon an era of active trolley building, connecting all leading centers. In fact, much surveying and preliminary grading has been done.

Full Sail and Fair Wind.



Battleship
Iowa
In Dry
Dock
at
Puget
Sound
Navy
Yard.



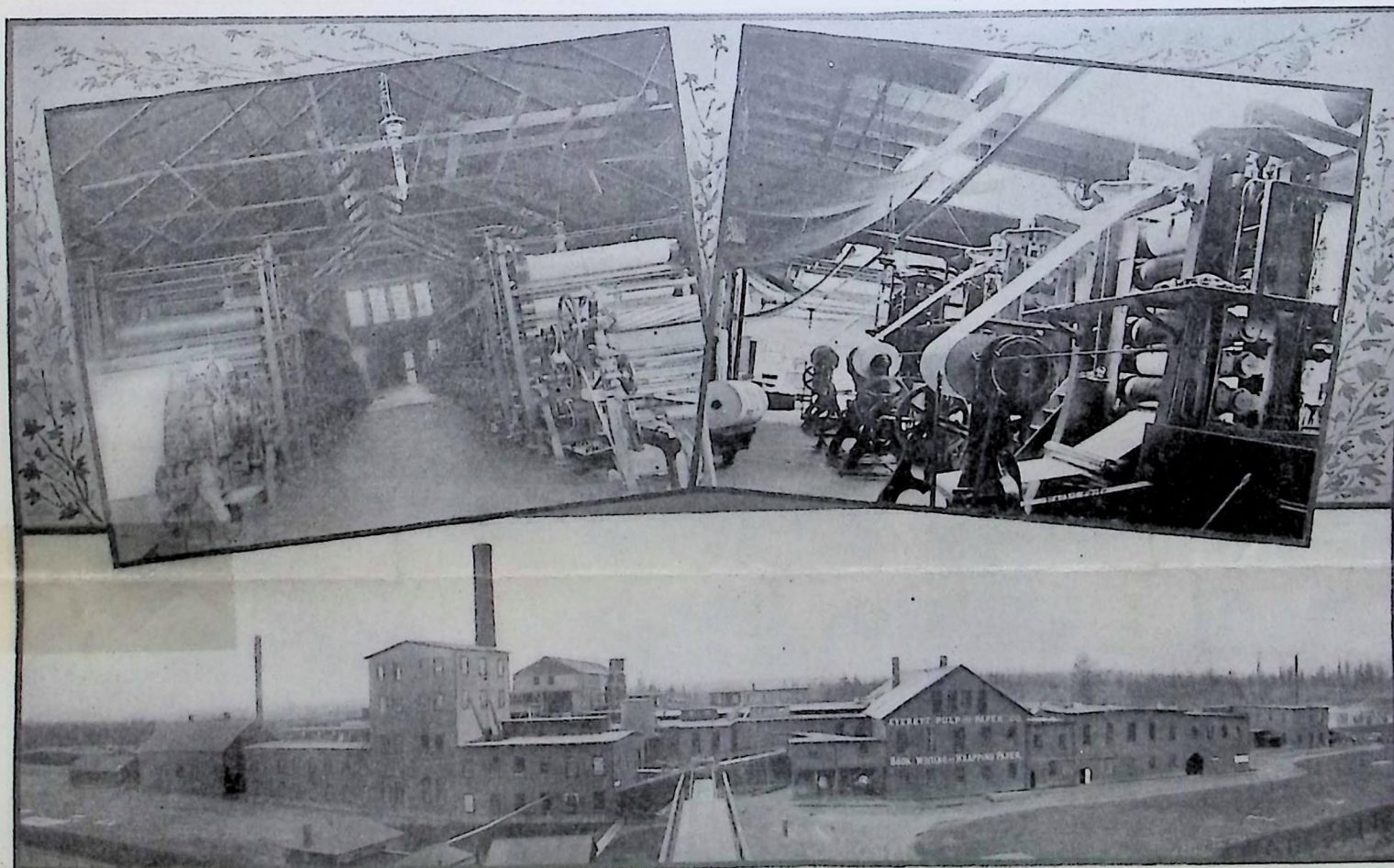
Moonlight on
the Placid
Waters of
Puget
Sound.

Bathing In
the Sound.



THE UNITED STATES navy yard at Bremerton is the only dry dock on the Pacific coast large enough to dock a battleship. The yard employs 600 skilled mechanics. With the developments on the Pacific, the government finds it necessary to increase its naval strength in this ocean, and on account of its superior location there is immediate prospect of a large increase in facilities at the Bremerton yard.

The Machine Room—
The Pulp, or Ground Wood, Enters at the Rear End of These Machines and Issues As Finished Paper from The Ends in the Foreground.



In the Calender Room, Where the Finish Is put on the Finer Grades of Paper.

Plant of
Everett
Pulp and
Paper Co.,
Located on
Great
Northern
and
Northern
Pacific Rys.,
and on
Snohomish
River.

THE EVERETT Pulp & Paper Company is one of the largest industries in Everett, and is the only plant of its kind in Washington. It manufactures twenty-two tons of book, writing and wrapping paper each day. It markets its product in the Coast states, in China, Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and in other countries of the Pacific.

The paper in this pamphlet was manufactured complete at this mill. The raw material used is the native fir, spruce and cottonwood, and the sheet at which the reader is now looking may have come from six feet under the bark and out of the heart of one of Snohomish county's forest monarchs.

Lowell.



Gold
Bar.



Bethania
High
School,
Everett.



St. Dominic's
Academy,
Everett.

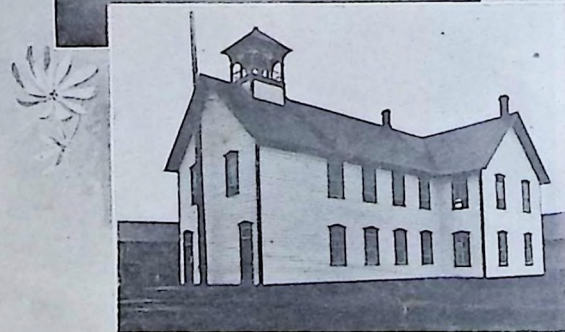


Puget
Sound
Academy,
Snohomish.



Startup.

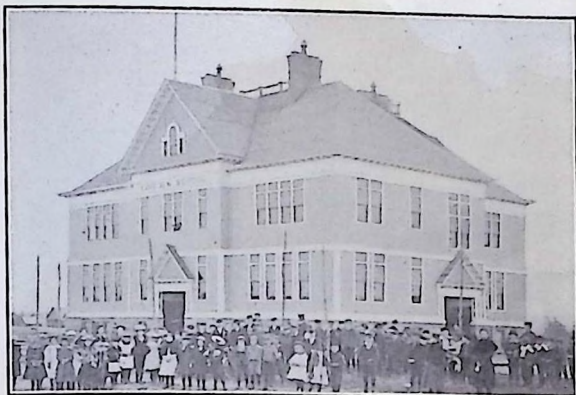
Marysville.



Florence.

Samples of the County Schools. The small hamlets have comfortable schools and those in the larger places compare favorably with any in the East.

Sample of
City
Schools.



Schools of the County

THE EDUCATIONAL conditions in the State of Washington are on a par with such states as New York, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and are superior to most of the states.

The County is divided into ninety-four school districts. Of these, twenty maintain graded schools for a period of nine months

during each school year. The average length of the school term for the entire county was eight months for the year 1904. The cities of Everett and Snohomish maintain high school courses of four years. The incorporated town of Arlington maintains a high school course of three years. Marysville maintains a high school course of two years. Monroe, Florence, Stanwood, Sultan, Edmonds, Machias and Lowell maintain high school courses of one year. There are three union high school districts in this county, located at Stanwood, Marysville and Florence. There are two well-equipped business colleges in Everett. Practically all of the cities of the county enjoy public library privileges. Puget Sound Academy, Snohomish, and Bethania High School and St. Dominic's Academy, at Everett, are the sectarian colleges of the county.

The county employs two hundred and twenty teachers, ninety of whom hold first-grade certificates. One hundred and twenty are employed in the districts outside of Everett and Snohomish.

The school houses throughout the county outside the cities are frame structures, supplied with the best of furniture, wall maps, charts, apparatus, etc. In the cities brick school houses are common. The settler, no matter where located, has substantial school privileges, and under the present system of compulsory education, practically every child is in school for at least eight months. As soon as any section of the county is opened up for settlement one of the first signs of that community's permanency is the school house. No one under the present policy is compelled to move out of any community in order to avail himself of school privileges unless it be to avail himself of high school privileges. High schools are being instituted in every part of the county, and it is hoped that soon high school privileges will be within the reach of all.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS

HEARTY HOSPITALITY, born of a remembrance of the time when he too was a stranger, marks the resident of the county; coming West does not mean isolation. There is every opportunity for advancement in culture and refinement. Instead of cliques, there is an open, free and easy enjoyment peculiar to the West. Women's Book Clubs, Music Clubs and fraternal societies of almost every kind are found throughout the county.

Religion is a strong element in the character of the people. Practically every denomination is represented, and almost every resident has access to some church. Everett has a strong Young Men's Christian Association.

Tending
Salmon
Fry
in the
State
Fish
Hatchery
Near the
City.



Angora
Goats on
Logged-
off Land,
of Which
Arlington
Has
Many
Thousand
Acres.



Nor is
Arlington
Without
Good
Music.



At the
Lincoln
Shingle Mill.
One of the
Several
Plants of
This Kind
in the
City.

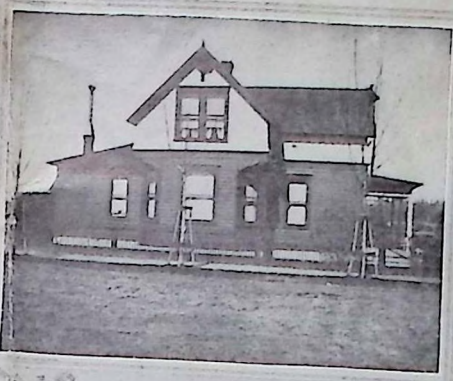


A View of
a Section
of the
City.



Filling
a Silo
on One of
the Dairy
Farms near
the City.

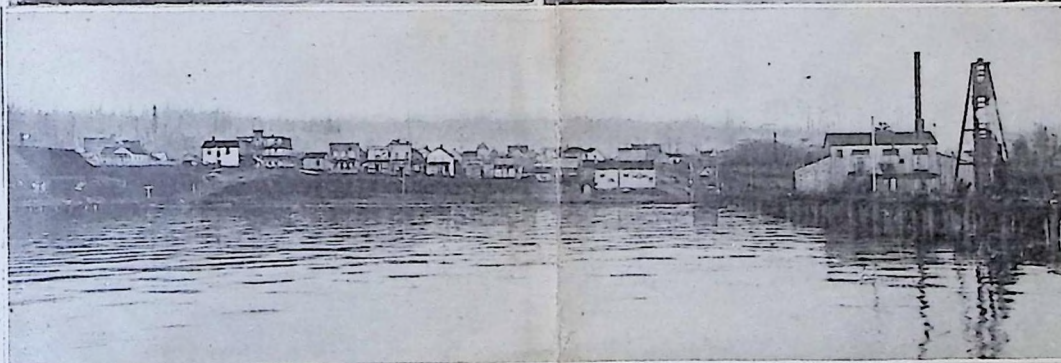
Home of
Mr. George
Brackett,
One of the
County's
Earliest
Pioneers.



One of
The
City's
Many
Pleasant
Homes.

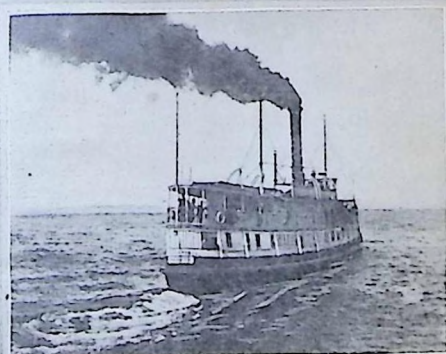


Shingle
Mills,
Where
They
Have
Lots
of Them.



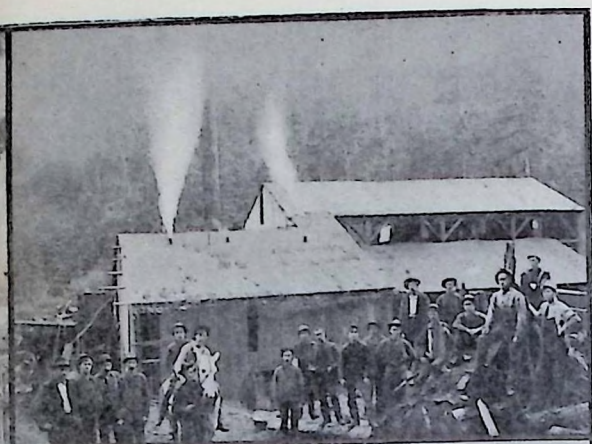
Along
The
City's
Pictur-
esque
Sound
Water
Front.

The
Steamer
"City of
Everett"
Just
Leaving
the Dock.



One of
Edmonds'
Hotels.

A
Pleasant
Home.



A Shingle
Mill
Near the
City.

Rohe &
Menzel
Saw Mill.



Where the
Carrots
Yield
50 Tons
to the
Acre,
and Other
Root Crops
In Proportion.

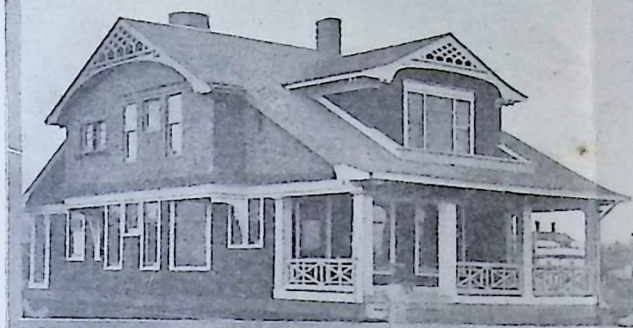
Another
City
Shingle
Mill
and Its
Crew.



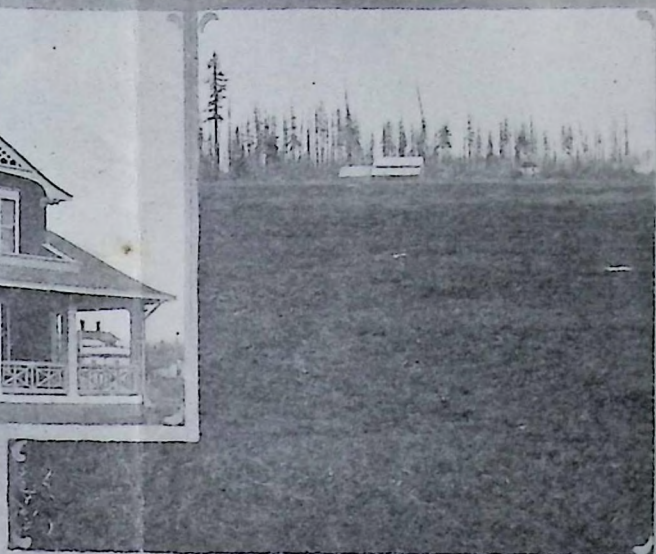
A Public
Hall.

In the
Residence
District.

A Newly
Built
Residence.



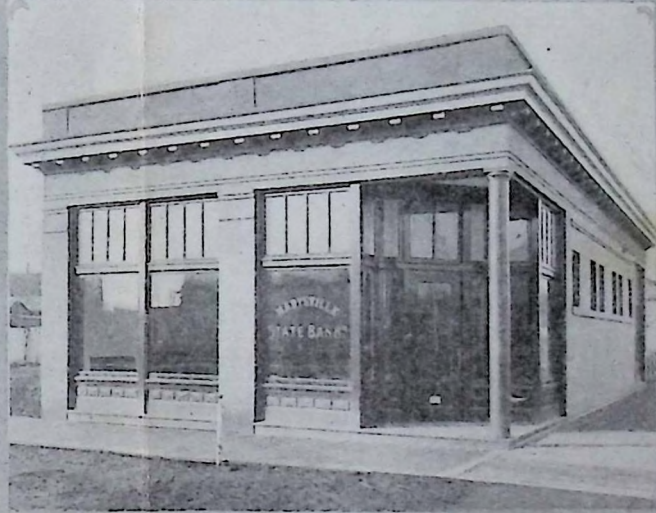
In the
Farming
Country
About
Marysville.



City
Hall.



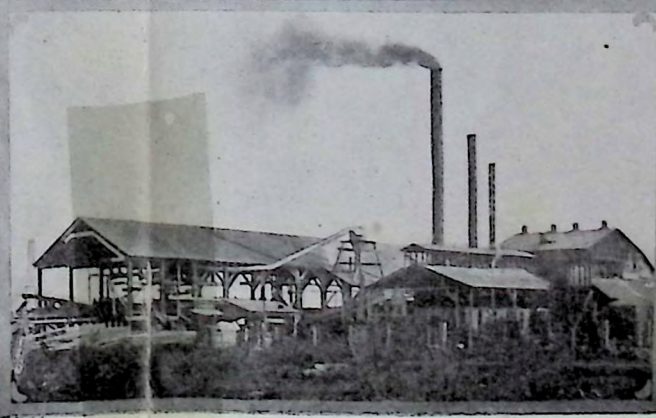
Marysville
State
Bank.



A
Sample
of the
Many
Cosy
Homes.



One of the
City's
Large
Lumber
Plants.

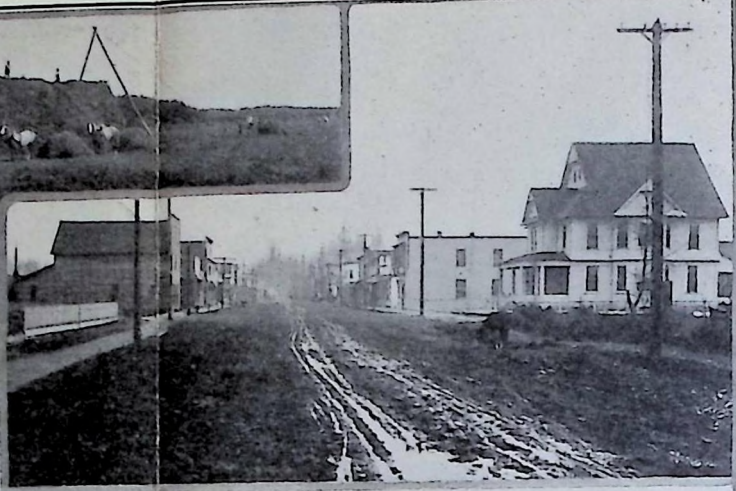


SCENES IN AND ABOUT MARYSVILLE.

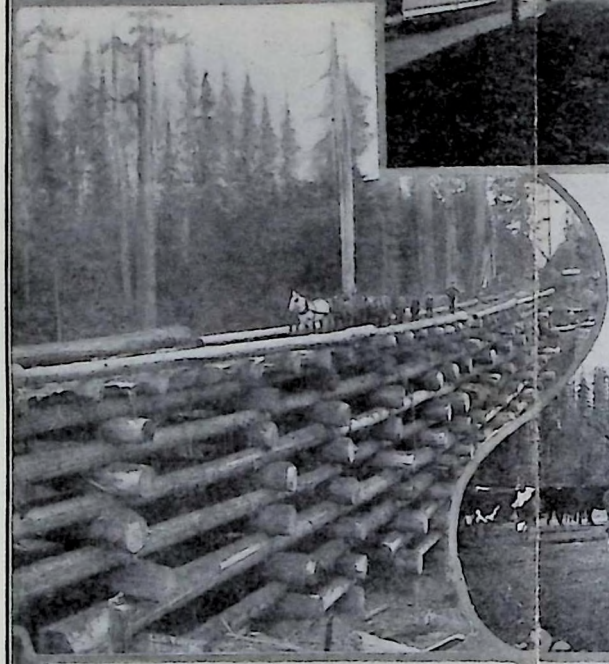
Haying.



Monroe
Street
Scene.



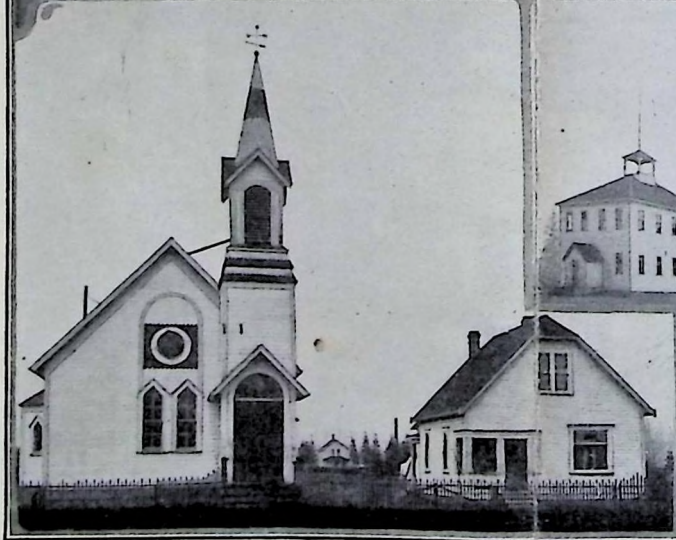
A
Pictur-
esque
Logging
Bridge.



Monroe
Is an
Especially
Important
Dairy
Point.



The
City is
Well
Supplied
With
Churches.



Two
of the
Schools.



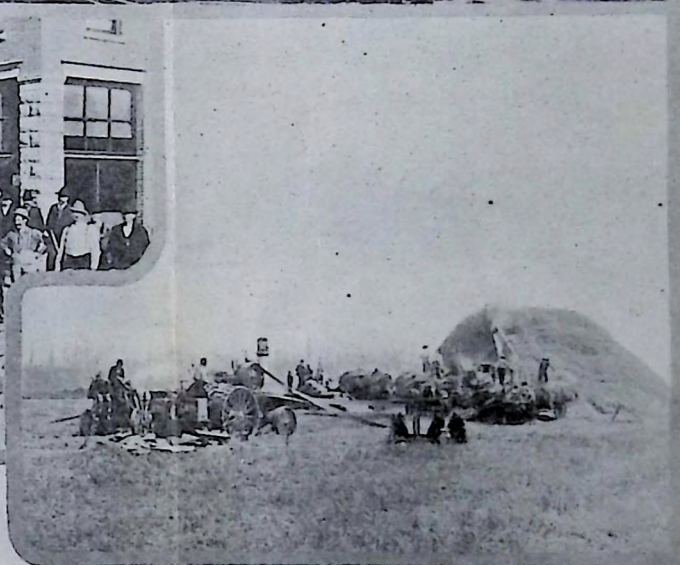
SCENES IN AND ABOUT MONROE.



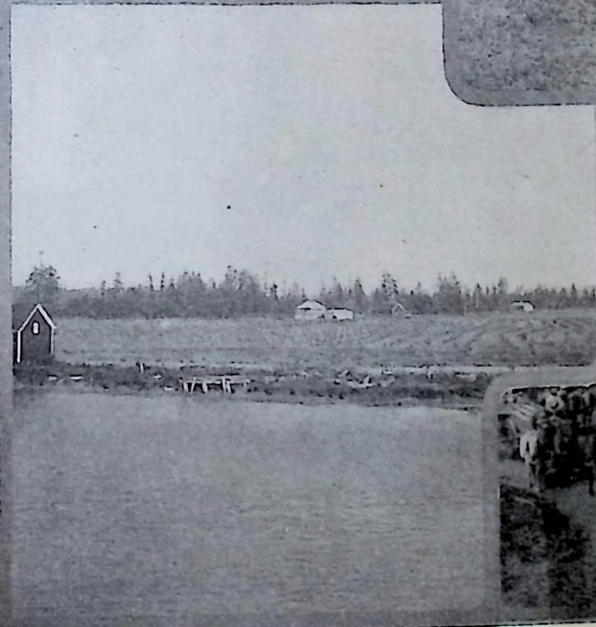
Where the
Beautiful
Level
Farms
Extend for
Miles.



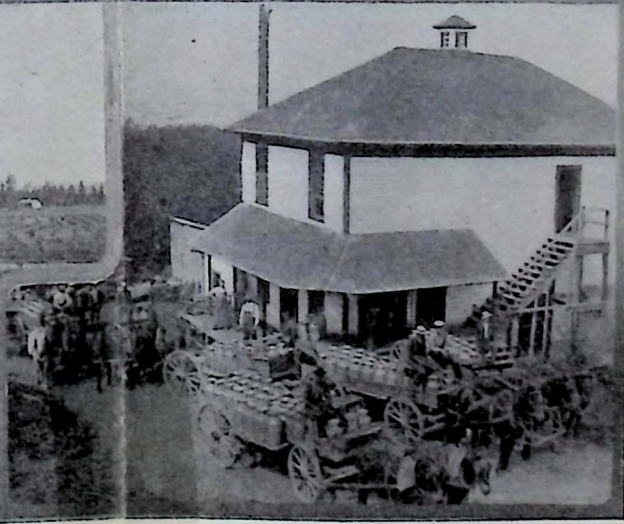
Driving
the First
Spike
on the
Stanwood
Street
Railway.



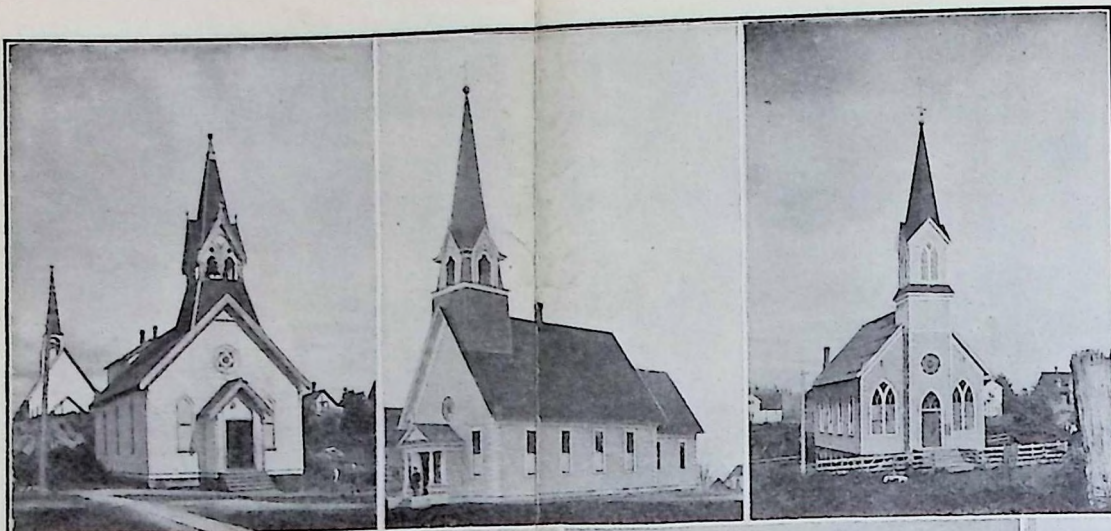
Threshing
on the
Flats.



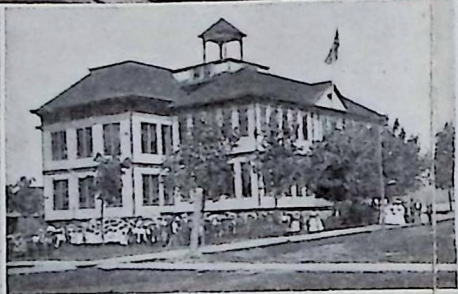
A Grain
Farm on
The
Stillaguamish
River.



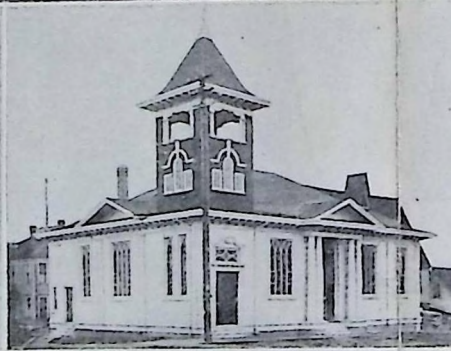
At the
Creamery



One of the
Public
School
Buildings.

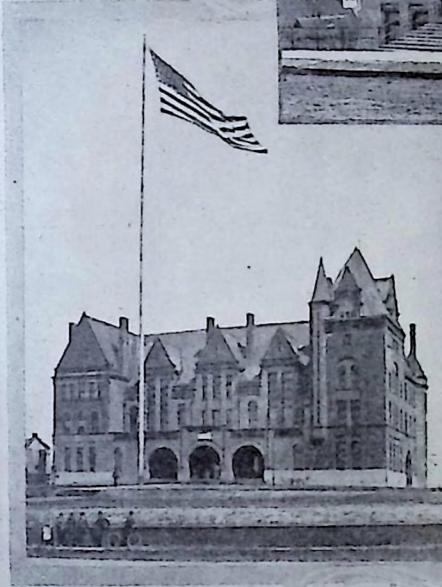
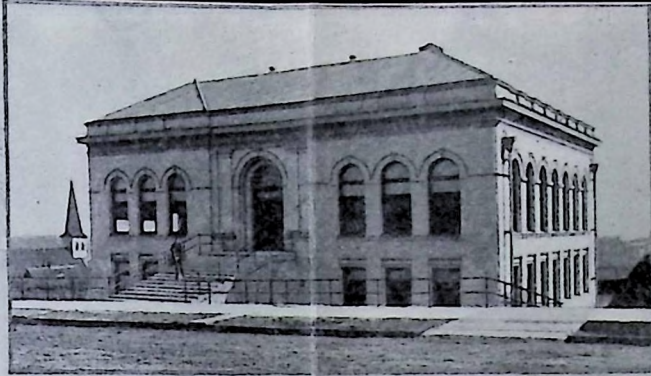


Snohomish
Resembles
Many
Cities
in the
East
in the
Number
and kind
of Her
Schools and
Churches
and in the
Refinement
and
Culture
of Her
People.



One of the
City's
Business
Sections





Snohomish
County
Court
House.

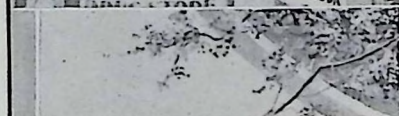
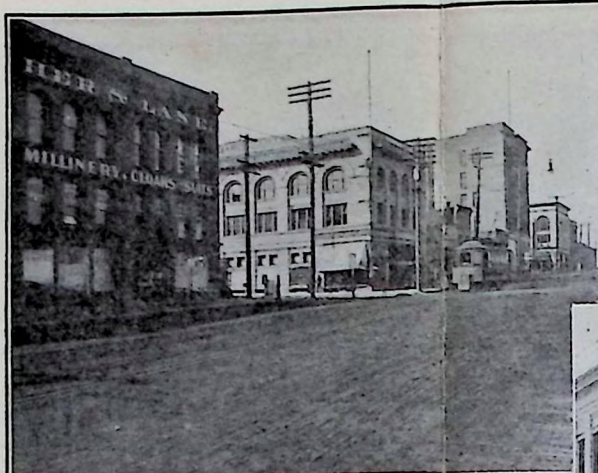


Exterior
and
Interior
of the
Everett
Theater
One of the
Finest
Playhouses
on the
Coast.



American
National
Bank
Building.
Holding
Offices
of the
Everett
Improve-
ment
Co.



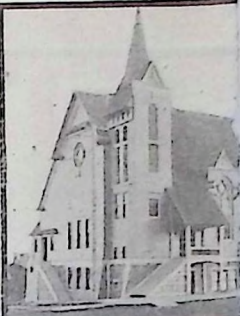


Some
of the
Buildings
in the
Business
Section.

Looking
Toward
the Bay.

EVERETT SCENES.

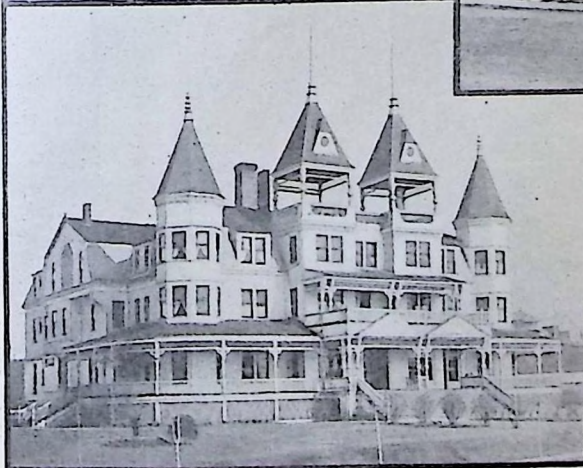
United
Presbyter-
ian
Church.

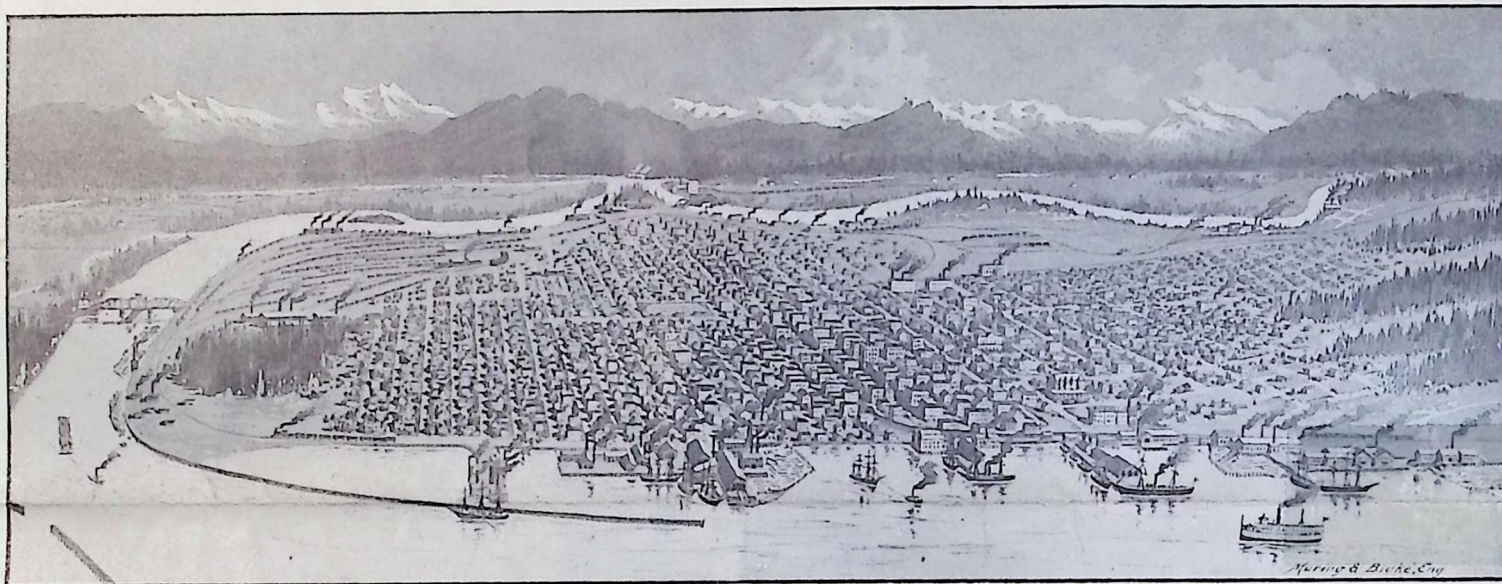


Sample of
Public
Schools.



Providence
Hospital.



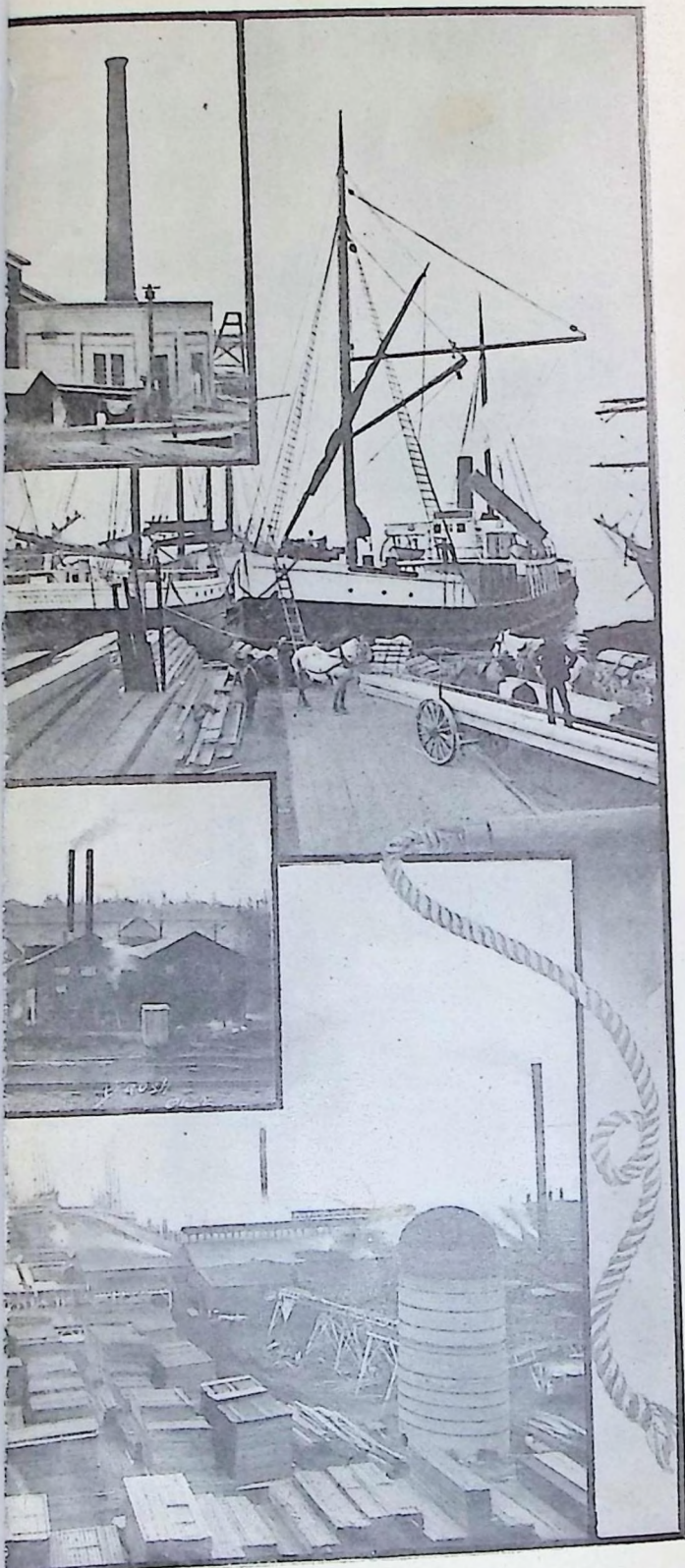


THE ABOVE illustration shows Everett as it is to-day. The peninsula is four miles long and one and one-half miles wide, with elevations that afford perfect drainage. The numerous industries which line the water give the name, "City of Smokestacks," and are monuments to the city's cheap power, cheap fuel and her standing policy of still cheaper sites, which she offers free to manufacturers. The Cascade Mountains, from 40 to 70 miles in the background, indicate the grandeur of the view. Not seen in the picture, but in plain view from the city, and 60 miles north, the pure white peak of Mount Baker stands high and clear; west 60 miles across the Sound lie the rugged Olympics; and in grand repose 80 miles to the south towers the snow dome of old Mount Rainier, the Monarch of them all. The bay, and the river channels shown, afford deep water frontage of 42 miles.

The city is modern in every respect, having broad streets; up-to-date street railway, electric light, water, gas and sewer systems; fine business blocks, theaters, churches, schools, and a splendid new public library.

Sound and river steamers navigate the Snohomish river for fifty miles, and the bay affords deep, secure and perfectly land-locked dockage and anchorage for the largest sea-going vessels afloat. Whidby island lies directly west of Everett, and protects the harbor from the seas of the Pacific. The construction in the left foreground shows the United States fresh water harbor being built by the federal government at the mouth of the Snohomish river.

It is a commonly accepted fact that Everett has the best and most beautiful townsite on Puget Sound.



Along the
Water
Front,
"Where
the
Ralls of
the Land
Meet the
Salls of
the Sea."

Plant
of the
Weyer-
haeuser
Timber
Company.

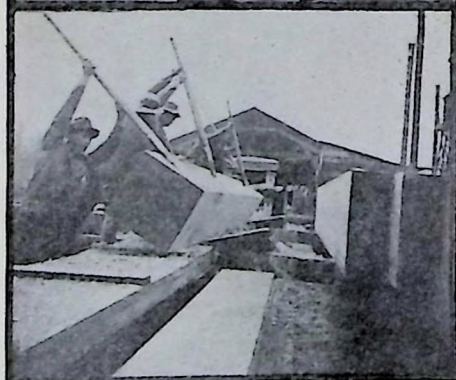
The Largest
Boom in the
Northwest,
Holding
Miles of
Logs.
The
Snohomish
River
Boom Co.



Partial
View of
Plant of
the Wallace
Lumber &
Manufactur-
ing Co.,
Startup.



Loading
Construction
Timbers
at the
Gold Bar
Lumber Co.,
Gold Bar



Mukilteo
Lumber Co.
Plant,
Mukilteo.
One of the
Largest
on the
Coast.





A BEAUTIFUL section of the summit of the main range of the Cascade Mountains near Monte Cristo. When the easterner of leisure learns of the glories of these mountains he will stop going to Switzerland for scenery. The county abounds in these magnificent crags and wooded slopes, where all can avail themselves of the health and freedom to be found in "God's great out-of-doors."

Snohomish County Cities, Towns and Hamlets

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

ARLINGTON—Pop., 1890, 50; 1905, 1800. Incorporated. Located at the confluence of the North and South forks of the Stillaguamish river, in the center of one of the richest timber and agricultural sections of Snohomish County. On the Seattle division of the N. P. Ry. at junction of the Darrington branch of same line, and 30 miles from Everett. Connected with all main points of the county by wagon roads. Has excellent schools, high-class teachers, with 326 pupils. Five churches—Methodist, Free Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Catholic. Is a center for the valley business. Citizens keenly interested in anything that tends to greater development of the city. Electric light and water systems. Rural mail routes, telegraph and telephone systems. Eight shingle mills, one saw mill, one creamery and several logging and shingle-bolt camps tributary. Number of men employed in industries, 350; monthly payroll, \$30,000; monthly output of shingles, 18,000,000; lumber, 375,000 feet; butter, 7,500 pounds. Climate same as the remainder of Puget Sound country—very healthful. An especially good opening for machine shop and foundry, tannery using hemlock bark, pail and tub factory, sash and door factory and other wood-working plants. Openings for investments in partially developed farms and building of dwellings for rent. Many thousand acres of logged-off land tributary, well adapted to fruit, berries, grasses, hay, oats, vegetables, etc., which can be bought very reasonably. The farmer can make no mistake investigating this section. Out-croppings of coal on south fork of the Stillaguamish. Fine deposits of zinc now being developed. Farther toward the mountains along the Darrington branch are many mines of the precious metals for which Arlington is the supply point. Streams and lakes abound in trout and salmon. Grouse, pheasant and deer shooting in season. In short, Arlington is a delightful place to live and an excellent business point.

BRYANT—Pop., 250. On N. P. Ry., 5 miles north of Arlington. County road connections. School with 40 pupils. Four shingle mills and two logging camps. Opening for investments in wild and semi-improved farm lands. Good agricultural opportunities. Telephone and telegraph. Ships 750 cars of shingles and 1,100 cars of logs yearly.

CATHCART—A farming community five miles south of Snohomish on the N. P. Ry., near the Snohomish river. Good roads and good opening for farmers.

CEDARHOME—Thickly settled rural community, two miles northeast of Stanwood station on G. N. Ry. Good wagon road connection. School with 100 pupils. Four churches—Norwegian, Methodist, Lutheran and Adventist. Telephone. Openings for hotel and blacksmith shop and for hundreds of settlers on improved and semi-improved farms. Principal farming is dairying and poultry raising. Logging camp, shingle mill, saw mill and creamery directly tributary.

CICERO—Pop. 150. Eight miles easterly from Arlington on Darrington branch of N. P. Ry. and on Stillaguamish river. Good wagon roads. District school, 36 pupils. Religious services held in school house weekly. Telephone. Electric plant to be erected by mill company. Saw mill and shingle plant. Good opportunity for more shingle and saw mills. Large area of fertile bottom and upland for farming at reasonable prices. Poultry, berry raising and dairying principal lines of farming. Beautiful mountain view, plenty of fishing, and deer and bear in season.

DARRINGTON—Pop. 200. On Darrington branch of the N. P. Ry. Wagon road connection with Arlington and Sauk. One school, 43 pupils. Four logging camps, two shingle mills, two saw mills. Opening for bank and clothier; free sites for wood-working plants. Abundance of timber. Good farm lands in valleys. Center of the famous Darrington mining district. Immense deposits of low-grade gold, silver and copper ores; also coal, zinc, lime rock, talc and iron prospects. Scenery is beautiful beyond description, with White Horse mountain (6,820 feet) and lesser peaks. Attractions for tourist and sportsman cannot be excelled. Fine fishing, and grouse, deer, bear, cougar and mountain goat found in the mountains.

EVERETT—Pop., 1891, none; 1902, 20,217; 1904 (estimated) 22,000. Incorporated. County seat of Snohomish county and metropolis of the middle Puget Sound section. Located in the county's geographical center on Puget Sound. Shipping facilities, Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, with numerous branches, Canadian Pacific terminal rates, and trolley line to Snohomish. United States Government is constructing fresh water harbor at mouth of Snohomish river, to cost \$3,000,000. The G. N. Ry., after its long haul across the continent, first touches tidewater here, and has spent large sums in erecting machine shops, round-houses, yards and necessary facilities for the handling of its great trans-continental terminal business. It has recently made great improvements in yards and trackage conveniences, constructing several steel viaducts, and a tunnel under a portion of the city.

The city was first settled in 1891, incorporated in 1893, and on May 23, 1903, President Roosevelt said: "I am a pretty good westerner and accustomed to extraordinary growths, but what I have seen in Everett today simply astonishes me!"

"Everett is the biggest lumber town in the commonwealth," says the Seattle Times.

"No city in the Northwest has enjoyed a proportionately larger increase than Everett, and there are no signs of stoppage," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Situated on one of the finest harbors in the world. Markets flour, lead, paper, creosoted timber and lumber throughout Alaska, South America and the Orient, and in many instances transports same in Everett-built vessels. Everett lumber, shingles, sash, doors, etc., have built American homes clear to the Atlantic seaboard. She is the center of one of the greatest gold, silver, lead and copper mining districts of the west. Is surrounded by perhaps the most productive dairy, fruit and berry, poultry and garden-truck districts in the United States. Is the greatest log market on earth, with vast quantities of the finest fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock still standing directly tributary by rail and water. Has very cheap power and cheap fuel. Has 3,250 men employed in industries alone. Has the best of schools, good churches, and a progressive, hospitable people. In common with the remainder of Puget Sound, Everett has the most equable, healthiest and best climate in the world. Sublime mountain and marine scenery. Has 42 miles of bay and river frontage, with perfect railroad and deep-water shipping facilities, and offers valuable **FREE SITES TO FACTORIES**. Everett particularly invites jobbing men, wholesalers and manufacturers, as she has a tributary territory to supply holding 100,000 people. Special opening for wholesale grocers.

Everett wants people of energy and capital who realize the opportunities offered by the immense undeveloped natural resources of Snohomish county and the state of Washington. Everett maintains a business men's Chamber of Commerce, which cheerfully furnishes careful and conservative information to everybody.

EDGEComb—Pop. 250. Situated on N.P. Ry. near Arlington. Lumbering and logging community. Surrounded by hundreds of acres of choice logged-off land suitable, when cleared, for all kinds of farming adapted to the country.

EDMONDS—Pop. 1904, 700; 1905, 1,000. Incorporated. On G. N. Ry. midway between Seattle and Everett, and on Puget Sound, directly opposite main channel to Pacific Ocean.

Has several trains and boats daily between Everett and Seattle. Wagon road connection with all county points. Thoroughly up-to-date schools and three churches. Electric light plant, sewer system, telegraph and telephone, 15 miles of water main furnishing the purest kind of water, and 10 miles of graded streets. Has three logging camps, nine shingle mills and two saw mills. Many acres of choice water front with deep water on one side and rail on the other, which offer manufacturers convenient and inexpensive sites. Edmonds Chamber of Commerce has 14 acres of very choice water front which it offers at a nominal figure to any reputable manufacturing plant. Openings for farmers in fruit, vegetables, poultry, berries, etc., are of the best. Soil very rich with abundance of water supply. Five acres in berries will yield \$1,000 a year, and this industry is one of the greatest in the locality. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries are grown for the Everett and Seattle markets. Fine market for poultry and eggs. There are numerous lakes and streams where trout abound, and deer, bear and grouse shooting are close at hand. The city faces Puget Sound and the Olympic mountains, whose crests are covered with perennial snows, and Mount Rainier and Mount Baker are in full view. Openings for all manner of industries, including brick and pottery, box, veneer and woodenware plants, saw and shingle mills, foundry and ship yard. Edmonds is one of the most attractive spots on Puget Sound, and on account of the excellence of her location and the abundance of her resources is destined to enjoy a healthy, steady growth.

FLORENCE—Pop. 200. Thickly-settled agricultural community in northwestern Snohomish County on Stillaguamish river, near G. N. Ry. Good wagon roads and steamboat connection with Sound points. Excellent school, with 150 pupils. Methodist, Episcopal and Scandinavian Lutheran churches. Telephone. One logging camp and three shingle mills. Center of one of the richest agricultural valleys of Puget Sound. Farmers very prosperous, and devote themselves largely to dairying. Not more than 50 per cent of the bottom land is under cultivation. Openings for hundreds of farmers to easily make pleasant homes and a neat "nest egg" each year. Mountains, river and Sound contribute a delightful variety to the landscape.

FORTSON—On the Stillaguamish river, 21 miles east of Arlington on Darrington branch of N. P. Ry., and on county road. School with 15 pupils. Three lumber camps, one shingle mill and one saw mill. Openings for small farmers. Scenery is fine, and pleasure of outing excellent. Mining districts close at hand.

GRANITE FALLS—Pop., 1900, 75; 1905, 800. Incorporated. Fifteen miles east of Everett on Monte Cristo branch of N. P. Ry. Wagon road connection to all points. Two good school buildings, with 225 pupils. Congregational and Catholic churches. Public gas, telegraph and telephone. First-class city water and gravel streets. One logging camp, seven shingle mills and one saw mill furnish substantial payroll. Town is on substantial basis and surrounded by rich natural resources the development of which means increased prosperity. Openings for bank and many other lines of business. The Stillaguamish river and Granite Falls, from which the town derives its name, are capable of furnishing many thousand horse-power. Openings for wood-working plants, and particularly good opening at the falls for a woolen or pulp and paper mill, or other plant requiring cheap power. The Wayside mine close to town, ships gold, silver and copper ore regularly. Plenty of logged-off and semi-improved land can be bought cheaply. Good openings for dairying, truck gardening, fruit, berry and poultry raising, with market at Granite Falls at top prices. Building of houses for sale or rent offers a profitable investment. Deposits of gold, silver and copper ore, coal, iron, sand, gravel, lime rock, zinc, serpentine rock and granite await development. Granite Falls shipped 365 carloads of lumber last year, and 1,460 cars of shingles. Besides being an important business point, Granite Falls is regarded by sportsmen, tourists and health-seekers as one of the attractive points of Snohomish County on account of its delightful lakes, trout streams, and picturesque mountains.

GALENA—A well-known mining camp at the mouth of Silver creek. Wagon road to Mineral City and Index and to G. N. Ry., nine miles distant. Headquarters for Silver Creek district. Surrounded by immense forests.

GETCHELL—Pop. 200. On N. P. Ry., between Snohomish and Arlington. Good wagon roads. Good school building, with 25 children. Telephone. One logging camp, three shingle mills and a saw mill. Opening for creamery and another saw mill. Several thousand acres of logged-off land, with good soil, offer attractive opportunity for fruit, poultry or berry business. Ships about 450 cars of lumber and shingles a year. Lakes Cassidy and Martha are near by.

GOLD BASIN—Small hamlet situated on the Stillaguamish river, and on Monte Cristo branch of N. P. Ry. Openings for saw mill and for investment in mining. Considerable free-milling quartz. Ideal fishing, health and recreation resort. Valley narrow but fertile.

GOLD BAR—Pop., 1900, 50; 1905, 300. In Skykomish Valley on main line of G. N. Ry., 29 miles east of Everett. Good wagon road connection with lower Skykomish Valley. Two-story school house, with 43 pupils; telephone and telegraph; purest of mountain water. Character of buildings and homes permanent, substantial and attractive. One logging camp, one shingle mill and a large saw mill. Meat market and hotel needed. Opening for development of water power, also for wood-working industries, to which free sites are offered. Tannery using hemlock bark would do well. Famous Bunker Hill gold, silver and copper mine, employing 30 men, is tributary. Logged-off lands at reasonable prices are particularly attractive for dairying, truck gardening and poultry raising. Room for many families on these lands, as nearly all produce is now shipped in and prices are high. Large deposits of lime rock in the Wallace valley reported. Shipped 886 cars of lumber and shingles last year. The valley is green, fertile and beautiful and is surrounded by lofty mountains, which to the east are tipped with snow. A most delightful spot for the sportsman, and one of the substantial, growing communities of the county.

HAZEL—Pop. 75. Seventeen miles east of Arlington on Darrington branch of N. P. Ry. Good school, well attended. Two logging camps and one shingle mill; 150 cars of shingles shipped last year. Good opening for small farmers in the fertile Stillaguamish valley.

HARTFORD—A well-settled community nine miles from Everett on N. P. Ry. Three schools close by, with 137 pupils. Gravel roads to Everett, Snohomish and Granite Falls. Congregational church. Telephone, two rural mail routes. Two logging camps, three shingle mills and one saw mill. Fine bed of potter's clay one mile from Hartford. This section will eventually be cut up into tracts of 20 to 30 acres for small fruit and vegetable ranches. Cows can be kept on pasture summer and winter, and Everett affords good market for butter and eggs, poultry and vegetables. Land lies quite level, and beautiful Lake Stevens, lined by small farms, is a half mile away. Trout abound in the lake and it is a popular resort.

INDEX—Pop. 300. Thirty-nine miles east of Everett on main line of G. N. Ry. and north fork of Skykomish river. Good school, about 40 pupils. Excellent water system. Two logging camps, one shingle mill and one saw mill. Practically unlimited amount of fine timber, making good opening for saw and shingle mills. Index is one of the famous mining camps of the Cascades; ores carry gold, silver, lead and copper. Is also the gateway to Silver Creek and Troublesome Creek districts of the north fork of the Skykomish river. Many opportunities for investment in mining prospects and properties; building of residences for rent; development of large water power. Fine quality of clay. Wonderful mineral springs near by are yet undeveloped owing to newness of the country. One of the scenic spots of the world, with sublime rugged peaks and wonderful waterfalls. Trout fishing in the rivers; mountain climbing and hunting. A popular summer resort among eastern people and a coming mining city.

JORDEN—Populous farming community on Stillaguamish river near Granite Falls. School with 30 pupils. Shingle mill and saw mill. Good agricultural land in the valley. Dairying the chief business. Zinc, coal and talc deposits reported.

LOWELL—Pop. 1,000. Two miles south of Everett on G. N. and N. P. Rys. and Snohomish river. Good wagon roads. Two hundred and fifty school children. Union Mission church. Street car connection with Everett; telegraph and telephone. Spring and Everett water supply; graded streets. One logging camp and shingle mill. Excellent farming land tributary. Good openings for truck gardening and poultry raising. Tannery located here using hemlock bark, and paper mill employing 200 hands. Plant in course of erection for creosoting piles, timber, paving blocks, etc. Will be largest plant of the sort on the coast. Town beautifully situated and one of the specially attractive suburbs of Everett.

LOCHSLOY—Farming and lumbering community on M. C. branch of N. P. Ry near Granite Falls. Good wagon roads. Two schools, with 65 pupils. Telephone. Two logging camps and three shingle mills. Openings for hotel, blacksmith shop and creamery. Fine valley land suited for dairying, berry raising, fruit and vegetables. Drained by Pilchuck and Little Pilchuck creeks.

MARYSVILLE—Pop. 1250. Incorporated. On G. N. Ry. (Coast line), and north bank of Snohomish river at its mouth. Steamboat facilities and good wagon roads in all directions. Two school buildings, costing \$12,000, with 450 pupils. Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches. Public electric light system; telegraph and telephone systems; six miles of graded streets and fine water system. Two logging camps, six shingle mills and three saw mills. Business for brick and pottery plant, foundry, machine shop, creamery, hotel, shoe store, clothier, harness shop, saw and shingle mills, sash and door factories and kindred wood-working plants. Ten thousand acres of unimproved, logged-off land tributary at very reasonable rates, on which the berry-raiser and dairyman, poultryman and truck gardener can find profitable openings. Oat crops yield from 120 to 140 bushels to the acre. Postal receipts, 1900, \$1,411; 1904, \$2,402. In 1904 850 carloads of shingles were shipped. Marysville is particularly well situated; is a level and beautiful town, and very attractive to elderly persons who desire mild climate and small acreage to develop in small fruits, vegetables, etc. Secret orders almost all well represented. Marysville is adjacent to the Snohomish river flats, the huntsman's paradise for ducks; near the town grouse are plentiful, and numerous creeks afford great trout fishing. Marysville has a low rate of taxation and is fortunate in being situated on one of the main lines of travel and in a rich district in which settlers are rapidly locating.

MALTBY—Pop. 300. Nine miles south of Snohomish on N. P. Ry. Good wagon roads. School, with 40 pupils. Congregational church. Telephone; good water. Three logging camps, three shingle mills and two saw mills. Hay, potatoes and vegetables do finely, and owing to proximity to market, Maltby is a desirable location for farmers.

MACHIAS—Pop. 275. Situated on N. P. Ry. six miles north of Snohomish in the fertile valley of the Pilchuck. Is an old settlement and abounds in well-improved small farms. Several lumber mills tributary. Openings for large number of small farmers. Excellent wagon roads and particularly handy to market.

MEADOWDALE—A newly-settled community on G. N. Ry. coast line and on Puget Sound, four miles from Edmonds. One school, with 45 pupils. Is fast developing berry, fruit, poultry and garden-truck interests. With its beautiful location and wagon road, boat and rail facilities, Meadowdale should enjoy rapid and steady growth.

MINERAL CITY—Three and one-half miles from Galena, on Silver creek. Surrounded by numerous fine mining properties. Wagon road to Index.

MONROE—Pop. 1,200. Incorporated. On main line of G. N. Ry. and on Skykomish river, 15 miles east of Everett. Best of wagon roads in all directions. Surveyed trolley line to Snohomish and Everett promises early construction. Two schools, with 290 pupils. Electric lights, telegraph and telephone; graveled streets. Rock, gravel and sand for roads and buildings. Eight logging camps, six shingle mills, four saw mills and two creameries. Bank deposits increased \$60,000 last year. Opening in various merchandise lines and for box factory, concrete works, brick yard, also fruit and vegetable cannery, brick and pottery plant, feed mill, foundry, greenhouse, nursery, condensed cream plant, saw mill and wood-working establishments. Situated at junction of Wood's creek, Skykomish and Cherry valleys, seventy miles in length and embracing some of the richest land in Washington. Less than 10 per cent of these lands now under cultivation, and splendid openings are afforded. Dairying is extensive and profitable. Large yields of hay, potatoes, oats, fruit and berries. In addition to valleys there are thousands of acres of good upland suited to fruit, grass, poultry and vegetable raising. Two billion feet of fine fir, cedar and hemlock tributary. Climate very equable, with abundance of pure water. Good farm lands at reasonable prices. Rapid growth of berry business creates demand for box factory. Monroe needs what all Snohomish county needs—people with money and energy to develop the vast natural resources. The city is beautifully situated and, better than all, has an intelligent class of citizens, who believe in good schools, good roads and good government.

MONTE CRISTO—Pop. 250. Eastern terminus of Monte Cristo branch of N. P. Ry., in center of famous Monte Cristo mining district. The ores carry gold, silver, copper, nickel and arsenic. Some of the mines have been operating for 12 years. All of the properties have steadily been doing development work and several are now shipping. The mountains for many miles carry ledges of low-grade ore, and the mining interests are very large and active. The scenery is pronounced by tourists as being even more sublime than that of Switzerland. Every summer witnesses an increased number of tourists to scale the Monte Cristo peaks and enjoy the best trout fishing in the world. It is likely the N. P. Ry. will connect its Central Washington branch near the Columbia river with the Monte Cristo terminus, and thus bring its trans-continental system to tidewater in Snohomish County by a line nearly 200 miles shorter than by the present route.

MUKILTEO—Pop. 370. On the G. N. Ry., four miles south of Everett. Has rail and deep water facilities. Fine school house, with 60 pupils. Abundant supply of good water. Two logging camps, one shingle mill and two saw mills. Particularly invites a ship yard or any wood-working plant having need for a good harbor and rail facilities. Free factory sites are offered. Excellent opening for the small farmer, especially in dairying and poultry raising. Opportunity for investment in building of houses for sale or rent. Mukilteo has one of the largest and best-equipped saw mills in the world, shipping lumber coastwise and to all points in Orient. Town has a splendid location and is in line for steady development.

NORMAN—In famous Stillaguamish valley on G. N. Coast line. Two schools, with 104 pupils. Public telephone. Excellent farm openings. Dairying is extensively carried on and large quantities of cream are shipped. Yield of oats and hay enormous, and no section is more favorable for profitable investment in farm lands.

ORIENT—Mining camp, 15 miles from Darrington, near the headwaters of the Sauk.

OSO—Pop. 300. In the Stillaguamish valley on Darrington branch of the N. P. Ry., 10 miles from Arlington. Good wagon roads. School with 45 pupils. Telephones. Two logging camps, two shingle mills, one saw mill. Good water power close by, and much timber adjacent. Plenty of land for fruit and vegetable culture. No better locality in the Northwest for all kinds of diversified farming. Shipped 200 cars of shingles last year. Valley is very beautiful. Its streams abound in fish and its scenery consists of the usual wooded hills and towering, distant peaks.

PILCHUCK—Pop. 350. Six miles north of Arlington on the N. P. Ry. Wagon road connection. Good school, with 40 pupils. Electric plant, telephone. Good opening for investment in farm lands. Located on Pilchuck river and in valley surrounded by timbered hills. Large saw mill here.

ROBE—Pop. 300. On M. C. branch of N.P. Ry., 6 miles east of Granite Falls. Principal industry lumbering. Surrounded by mineral-bearing hills containing many fine prospects. Has large saw mill. Located on the Stillaguamish river.

STANWOOD—Pop. 1,200. Incorporated On G. N. Ry. in northwest corner of Snohomish County. Has steamboat connection with Puget Sound points, and good wagon roads in each direction. School, with 160 pupils. Methodist and Lutheran churches. Public lighting system; six miles of water main; telegraph and telephone. Seven logging camps, seven shingle mills, one saw mill and one creamery. Good openings for vegetable cannery, brick and pottery plant, condensed cream plant, feed mill, saw mill, shingle mill, foundry and wood-working plants adapted to the country. Center of the famous Stanwood flat, where oats average 100 to 140 bushels to the acre, and root and berry crops do magnificently. Profits in farming 10 and 20-acre tracts very good. United States Department of Agriculture has analyzed the valley soils of Snohomish County and pronounces them the richest in the country. The lands around Stanwood were formed by the alluvial deposits of the Stillaguamish river and cannot be excelled in the world in productiveness. Large areas have been dyked and reclaimed from the tides of Puget Sound. The farmers in this section have grown rich, and there is room for many more to do likewise.

STARTUP—Pop. 350. On G. N. Ry., 30 miles east of Everett. Good wagon roads. School, with 160 pupils. Methodist and Baptist churches. Telegraph and telephone. Two logging camps, one shingle mill and one large saw mill. Fine water power in Olney and Wallace creeks awaiting development. Good opening for creamery, box factory, excelsior, wood-working plants and sash and door mill. In Skykomish valley are openings for several hundred small farmers, who can sell their produce in the local market at top prices. Valley lands are particularly suited for berries and dairying; also potatoes and other root crops. Lakes and streams near by hold finest of trout. Pure potters' and brick clay in the hills adjacent. Good land can be bought on easy terms. Startup is one of the attractive and thriving points in the Skykomish valley.

SILVERTON—Pop. 300. Mining camp on M. C. branch of N. P. Ry. Good school. Telephone and electric lights. One church. Surrounded by mountains, and one of the best mining points in Snohomish County. Ores carry gold, silver, copper, lead and nickel. Large concentrator located here. Valuable deposits of good clay. Superb scenery and all of the delights of mountains, forests, streams and lakes for tourists and health-seekers, fishermen and hunters. Silverton is specially favored in mineral resources.

SILVANA—Pop. 200. Seventeen miles north of Everett, on G. N. Coast line Ry. Excellent wagon roads. Good school. Norwegian, Free Lutheran and Synod Lutheran churches. Telephone. Two logging camps and two shingle mills. One of the best dairying points in Washington. Good opening for condensed milk plant or creamery. Land is very fertile and farmers prosperous. Is one of main points in lower Stillaguamish valley. Men using from 30 to 80 acres in the dairy business are doing finely. Town is favorably situated and enjoys the healthfulness and beauty of location common to Snohomish County towns.

SISCO—Pop. 150. On N. P. Ry., near Arlington. A lumbering town, surrounded by thousands of acres of good cut-over land which can be bought reasonably and made into profitable small farms and pleasant homes. Telephone, wagon road connections and good school. Mills and logging camps tributary.

SNOHOMISH—Pop., 1900, 3,000; 1905, 3,700. Site pre-empted by Hon. E. C. Ferguson, one of the pioneers of the Puget Sound country, in 1865. Mr. Ferguson is now living in Snohomish, and on account of his long, useful life and many services to his town and county

is held in the highest esteem. The city is situated on G. N. and N. P. Rys., and is the eastern terminus of the Everett-Snohomish trolley. Is an important point of call for Snohomish river steamers. The general situation of the city could not be improved, as good roads reach out in all directions, tapping a wide area of immensely rich farming country. There are four fine school buildings, with 1,200 pupils; also Puget Sound Academy. Eight churches. Electric lighting system, local exchange and long distance telephone, and telegraph. Twelve miles of water mains; best of water; gravel and paved streets. Has creamery, brick yard, foundry, several lumber and shingle mills. Four rural mail routes, serving 2,510 persons in outlying districts. City furnishes opening for fruit and vegetable cannery, condensed milk plant, flour mill, wood-working and other manufacturing plants. Fine factory sites are given free. Farmers may find openings in dairying, berry raising, poultry, general farming and the cultivation of root crops and market gardening, not to be excelled anywhere. Transportation facilities and market connections are of the very best. Snohomish is an old community and is justly famed for its culture, good citizenship, and its many beautiful homes. In fact it is a city of homes, many preferring to live in the pleasant valley than directly on the Sound. The future of Snohomish is assured, surrounded as it is by rich farms, which are being cut into small tracts. This city was the early metropolis of the county, and is the present home of many of the pioneers. It is a delightful city, filled with an hospitable people.

SULTAN—Pop. 500. On the main line of G. N. Ry. at the confluence of the Skykomish and Sultan rivers. Wagon road connections. Four schools, with 200 pupils. Methodist and Congregational churches. Telegraph and telephone. One logging camp, three shingle mills and a saw mill. Openings for bank and hardware store; also brick and pottery plant, electric light plant, creamery, another saw mill and other plants necessary to the development of a rich locality. City is soon to be incorporated. Placer gold mining on the Sultan river being developed. Fine investments in rich valley farm lands capable of producing enormous yields in hay, oats, vegetables, berries and roots, and wonderfully adapted to dairying. Undeveloped resources in coal and clay and cement. Last year 226 cars of shingles were shipped. Valley lands yielded 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, which sold last year for from \$18 to \$25 a ton. State salmon hatchery, one mile east of Sultan on Skykomish river, hatched 8,000,000 eggs in 1904. The Commercial Trout Company, located a mile north of Sultan on the Sultan river, hatched 1,000,000 eastern speckled trout during 1904. Sultan is an excellent valley point and will interest any one seeking a location.

TRAFTON—Pop. 200. On Darrington branch of N. P. Ry., and Stillaguamish river. Is surrounded by some of the best farming land in Snohomish County. Good school and good roads. Two shingle mills. Is one of the thriving points in the northern part of the county.

THREE LAKES—Pop. 250. Is four and a half miles from Machias, on branch of N. P. Ry., and five miles from Snohomish. Stage makes two round trips daily. Delightful location at northern end of Panther lake and within a mile of Flowing and Storm lakes, hence the name, "Three Lakes". Has good church and school. Excellent farming land tributary not yet logged-off. Large saw and shingle mill.

TULALIP—Pop. 500. Agency point of U. S. Tulalip Indian reservation, situated on Tulalip bay, a branch of Puget Sound. Wagon road connection with G. N. Ry. at Marysville, eight miles. Government has recently spent \$40,000 in erecting additional school buildings. One Roman Catholic church. Telephone, small water system and 100 horsepower water power. Is not farmed any except by Indians. Tulalip bay particularly beautiful, and the marine views and prospects of the Cascade and Olympic mountains furnish a striking outlook. Indian relics and customs are special attractions for visitors.

WAYSIDE—Three miles from Granite Falls on Stillaguamish river and M. C. Ry. Site of the well-known Wayside mine.

Snohomish County

Fair Land of White Waters, thy praises I sing,
Thy evergreen hills and the bright torrents leaping;
The orchards that blush at the smile of the Spring;
The harvests that gladden the husbandman's reaping.
The white-crested mountains thy sentinels stand;
The pulse of old Ocean beats full on thy strand;
How splendid thy forests, how fertile thy sod,
O land that o'erflows with the bounty of God!
Thy mountains and valleys God gave them to be
The hope of the homeless, the home of the free.

GEORGE D. EMERY.

Note: "Snohomish"—Chinook for "Land of White Waters".

Stephens
Brothers'
Saw
Mill,
Monroe.



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